THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Editors and Proprietors.
WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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THE New York *World* inquires why it is that we, who furnished the looms of England last year with 875,000,000 pounds of cotton, valued at $136,952,187; who are the equals of her population in industrious qualities, whose country has industrial advantages superior to hers, are unable to compete with her in neutral markets in the sale of manufactured cotton goods? As the Morrill tariff in 1861 gave rise to our present exaggerated system of protection, and as since that date commercial prosperity has been far less pronounced in this country than it was during the previous decade, the inevitable conclusion is that our protective system has proved an injury rather than a benefit. It is therefore assumed that with a more moderate tariff we would more rapidly become the peer of England in manufacturing enterprise. If we enter into competition we must do so on equal tariff terms. The natural advantages are altogether in our favor, the raw material and the consumers both being in our midst.

BEN HILL, of Georgia, made an able speech at Milledgeville the other day, in which he claimed that the South had been goaded into her infidelity to the Union by what she believed to be the North's infidelity to the Constitution; that not a line exists to show the South faithless to the Union under the Constitution. That now slavery being dead, it remains to rebuild all our greatness upon the solid corner-stones of the Union and the Constitution. The North, strong in physical power, defies the Union as a fact; the South seeks the ark of her political safety in the Union as a principle. We should avert death either by division or empire. Our political life hangs upon a constitutional government and a constitutional union. Let the North covenant that our Union shall be constitutional and the South will concur with all its hearts that our Union shall be eternal. This, says wise Ben Hill, of Georgia, is the easy open door to utter reconcilliation, perfect peace, and measureless prosperity.

A SELF-CONFESSED SLANDERER GEN. SHERMAN AND WADE HAMPTON.

There have been some terrible excoriations of Sherman's memoirs, notably by George Wilkes, ex-President Davis, the New York *Day Book*, Gen. Boynton, Montgomery Blair and Gen. Hooker; but nothing they have uttered paints the man in such black and damning colors as he has portrayed himself. Take this sample referring to to the burning of Columbia:

[From Sherman's Memoirs.]

Many of the people thought that this fire was deliberately planned and executed. This is not true. It was accidental and in my judgment began with the cotton which Gen. Hampton's men had set fire to on leaving the city, (whether by his orders or not is not material,) which fire was partially subdued early in the day by our men; but when night came, the high wind fanned it again into full blaze, carried it against the frame houses, which caught like tinder, and soon spread beyond control. * * In my official report of this conflagration I distinctly charged it to Gen. Wade Hampton, and confess I did so pointedly to shake the faith of his people in him, for he was in my opinion a braggart, and professed to be the special champion of South Carolina.

Quoting the above paragraphs, the N. O. *Times* thus punctures the General of the Armies: "He says, in the extract above quoted, and in clear and unmistakable language, that when he officially charged General Wade Hampton with burning up his native place, he, General Sherman, knew him to be innocent. He acknowledges to have said this solely to injure a gallant soldier and gentleman with his own people! To every true soldier who wore the blue, this statement of General Sherman must be mortifying in the extreme. How can it be otherwise, when an officer of General Sherman's rank confesses to have knowingly misrepresented a man who had done no wrong to him?"

Without a word from him, General Hampton can let the public decide between himself and Sherman upon the confession of the latter.

But it required no publication from Sherman, nor even a denial from Hampton to decide the question of who was responsible for the pillage and burning of Columbia. The military exploits of these two commanders will tell the tale. Hampton's march in Maryland and Pennsylvania shows how he regarded the rights and property of enemies. Sherman's march to the sea is in marked contrast thereto. Towns sacked, houses burned, farms despoiled, property stolen, women outraged—a broad black track of desolation and ruin marked the route of Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea, and from Savannah to Raleigh.

But with all these horrid recollections we were not prepared for the unblushing and shameless confession of baseness and falsehood which is contained in the above extract from Sherman's Memoirs. A self-confessed falsifier to injure a man who had done him no wrong, will rob his writings of every sting with which he has attempted to wound the most humble and the most sensitive of those who may have provoked his wrath.

The Washington Echo says: We learn that the Old Dominion Steamship Company has recently contracted with parties in New York for the building of an iron steamer to run between Norfolk and this place in connection with the Steamer Pamlico, and that she will be ready to make her first trip about the 1st of October. She will carry 700 or 800 bales of cotton.

The Wadesboro says: We learn that on Thursday last an affray occurred between two drunken white men and a negro, near the South Carolina line, about two miles south of Ballard's steam mill. One of the white men, who goes by the name of Kinnie, received a dangerous cut on his back, about twelve inches in length. Dr. Strudwick, of this place, was sent for, who sewed up the cut.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

We publish this morning a new and complete map of the Carolina Central Railway and its connections. The completion of this road to Charlotte and Shelby has already been of benefit to our city. Even in the midst of the dullest season since the war our commerce has felt most sensibly the advantages derived from our new business friends. The radius of our commercial operations have been much enlarged. And the prospective completion of this railway, at no distant day, across the mountains, by the way of Asheville and Morristown, or by the Cranberry Iron Works and Johnson, or by both routes, to Cumberland Gap and thence by lines about completed to Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, is Wilmington's great, if not only hope of ever being a populous and prosperous city. Our present railroad and river connections have done and are still doing for us all that this immediate sections can. The capital and enterprise of our merchants are now confined to a limited and impoverished country. We are satisfied that Wilmington does all the business she is entitled to within the radius of her commercial connections. It therefore we ever expect to add to our population and capital we must look beyond the present termini of our railway and river routes, and take advantage of our situation in relation to the vast mines of our own State and the rich granaries of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

To accomplish this undertaking, as vast as it is, yet so necessary to our prosperity, no other road is even proposed, or will for several generations, if ever, be suggested. The Carolina Central Railway has a continuous line completed to the very foot of the mountains, nearly two hundred and fifty miles, penetrating already a productive agricultural section.

Those who are familiar with the history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the impetus which it gave to the commerce of Baltimore can appreciate what one railroad properly located can do for a place. That city, as great and prosperous and populous as it is, owes more for its past growth and present prosperity to that one railroad than to all its other connections. Before that road was built, and for years when the mountains at Cumberland stood a mighty barrier between its Western terminus and the Ohio Valley Railroads, the commerce of Baltimore languished, its population increased slowly and its property commanded small prices. But as soon as this road touched the banks of the Ohio at Wheeling and subsequently at Parkersburg, the warm blood of a renewed life coursed through the arteries of commerce, population and capital flowed in, and property advanced to almost fabulous prices. Now it is the second city in commercial importance in the United States, and is exceeded in population by only four.

Wilmington must look to the completion of the Carolina Central Railway to unlock for her the business of a vast and wealthy section of the Union. We have no hope for the future of our city, disconnected with the completion and successful working of this great road.

By an examination of the map of the lines as far as completed, our people can see what the owners of this work have already accomplished, and those familiar with the legislation of last Winter known as "Tate's Bill" will understand how much was sacrificed by the principal owner of this railway to have the Western North Carolina Railroad completed to Paint Rock, thereby giving the State a great railway from the seaboard—at its principal port—to the waters of the great rivers of the West.

We copy from a recent report of the efficient Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railway, the following in regard to the connections and distances by this railway:

There are five railways at present terminating in Charlotte, and radiating North, South, West, Northwest and Southwest, by which a large trade is carried on with the Western country. This line will tap the system of rail roads converging at Charlotte, and draw the rich products of the Great West to the Wilmington market, or through that port to foreign and domestic markets.

The distances from Charlotte to tide water at the principal seaports are as follows:

To Charleston, two hundred and forty miles.

To Richmond, two hundred and eighty-three miles.

To Norfolk, three hundred and sixty-two miles.

To Beaufort three hundred and twenty-eight miles.

To *Wilmington one hundred and eighty-seven miles.*

We have thus shown that this is the shortest line to tide-water by fifty-three miles as against Charleston, one hundred and sixty-five as against Norfolk, and is ninety-five miles shorter than to the inland city of Richmond. With a line thus located, and with arms stretching out all over the West, beyond the mountains, as well as East of them, a very large business and income are necessarily assured. That this will be a great trunk line between Charlotte and Wilmington, no one who examines the map and the agricultural resources of the country, can doubt.

Trace the Southwestern line of rail road known as the "Air" to Atlanta, passing through the most productive cotton, corn and wheat lands of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and occupied by a thrifty and industrious population.

Run the eye along the line of railroad, at present extended from Charlotte via Statesville to Old Fort, and thence across the Blue Ridge to Ashville, down the French Broad River to Paint Rock and Wolf Creek,—thence to Morristown by railroad now in operation, and by the line via Cleveland and Chattanooga—to the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio. Return to Morristown, and then trace the line about being completed through "Cumberland Gap" to Cincinnati and all the North West;—and what do we behold! The most important and valuable combination of railway lines in the country, radiating from Charlotte. Add one other connection that time and self interest will be sure to make, and I will leave the reader to trace the map, to find further connections. In the direction of the Cranberry Iron Works, by availing themselves of the provisions of the charter, and the ready aid of the people along the line, including the owners of the rich ores at Cranberry, a branch line will at no distant day be constructed, from the main stem to connect with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

CONVENTION—THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

We publish elsewhere the Act of the Legislature calling a Constitutional Convention, delegates to which the people will be called upon to elect in August next. It is necessary that candidates and canvassers should be familiar with its provisions, and the people can not too well acquaint themselves with them.

The Republican party proposes to defeat the objects of the bill by electing candidates pledged to meet and adjourn. In other words, they are opposed to any reforms, so wedded are they to the few "flesh pots" they still retain, and so hostile are they to the real welfare of the State. Some of the best men in their party freely confess that the organic law needs amendment, and by the votes of the Republican leader in the Senate, Judge Cantwell, and the Republican leader in the House, Mr. Candler, the present bill passed the Legislature by the Constitutional majority.

In the face of these facts, so blinded are they by party prejudices, by party hopes, and by hatred of all that is honorable and substantial in the present and future of the State, that they will cheerfully sacrifice everything to gain a few years lease of power.

The Raleigh *News*, by some means, has gotten a copy of a number of resolutions adopted at a private meeting of editors and leaders of the Republican party which foreshadow the plan of their campaign. We give them in full:

NULLIFICATION.

Resolved 1, That it is deemed by this association good policy for Republicans to support none for Delegates to the Convention but those who will pledge themselves to advocate an immediate adjournment of that body, in this manner, defeating the purpose of those who compelled this call for Convention contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the voters of North Carolina, and saving a vast outlay of money to the people.

CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LEADERS AND THE PRESS.

Resolved 2, That the State Executive Committee is hereby respectfully requested, by an address or otherwise, to recommend this policy to the voters opposed to Convention; and that the newspapers connected with the association will heartily uphold the policy herein indicated and use every endeavor to disseminate this plea among the people.

Resolved 3, That there is no more effectual guide to political sentiment than an out-spoken and independent press, and that it is incumbent upon office-holders who are pecuniarily bennefitted by the success of their party, to contribute of their means, to the sustenance of their party papers.

HELP ME CASSIUS, OR I SINK!

Resolved 4, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee of each Congressional District of North Carolina be requested to solicit the office-holders of the District, both State and Federal, to subscribe for a greater or less number of the Republican journals of this District to furnish the post-office address and names to the editor, with a view of circulating such newspapers among the people. The Secretary is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of each District Executive Committee.

Resolved 5, That this Association will oppose the appointment to office of men who are unwilling to contribute to the support of Republican newspapers; and under proper circumstances, will use its influence to oust office-holders who show such illiberal spirit.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS!

Resolved 6, That the Association condemns the employment in Federal offices of those who are unwilling to vote the Republican ticket, and that the employment of such persons will be deemed a sufficient cause, when ascertained, to impel this association to use its influence for the removal of the heads of officers who thus abuse the confidence of the Republican party.

THE USURY LAW TO BE USED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Resolved, 7, That the passage of the Usury Law is of doubtful utility and that it is likely to cause much distress to the people: and that while it is not recommended that the Republican press shall take decided grounds for, or against it, it is deemed advisable to take such advantage of an unpopular law as will enure to the advantage of the Republican party.

MUM ON REPUDIATION.

Resolved 8, That no true Republican ought to advocate repudiation of the State debt, but it is deemed most fitting that Republican newspapers should not at present discuss the question.

CIVIL RIGHTS A LIVING ISSUE.

Resolved 9, That an extended discussion of the civil rights bill is deemed unadvisable, but that the Republicans should never intimate that the bill is wrong in principle, or that it will be disastrous in its operations, and it is believed time will show the people that no evil need be apprehended from its enactment.

A RAILROAD POLICY, (ONE OF THE CONSPIRATORS, A RAILROAD ATTORNEY.)

Resolved 10, That the attacks of certain Democratic newspapers upon the Judges of the Supreme Court because of the gauge decision, is infamous and ought to be condemned without qualification, by Republican newspapers.

Resolved, 11. That Republicans are in favor of Consolidation and that they do not regard a change of gauge detrimental to that project but believe if carried out in good faith in its full scope, that it would materially assist in building up the North Carolina System from Morehead City to the Tennessee line.

SQUIBS AND POP GUNS.

Resolved 12. That pungent paragraphs and short articles are recommended to our newspapers.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR, DELIGHTFUL PEACE."

Resolved 13. That the Republican newspapers represented in this Association, whether by letter or by personal representation, will co-operate so far as possible in matters of opinion and that they will especially refrain from disagreements and quarrels with right and truth they agree to stand by each other and so far as is consistent with one another.

HELP ME, AGAIN.

Resolved 14, That this Association appeals to the Chairman of the Executive Committee to urge upon the Chairman of District Committees *and office holders* the urgent necessity of sustaining the Republican press of the State, leaving the matter of solicitation to his judgment.

Resolved 15, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary, together with the proceedings of this meeting to every Republican newspaper here represented, and to every editor who has responded to the call by letter; *and it is understood that these proceedings are not to be published*, BUT THE RESOLUTIONS ARE FOR THE "CONFIDENTIAL" USE AND GUIDANCE OF THE EDITORS CONCERNED.

BIDS FOR THE FIRST TERM

HOW GEN. GRANT WENT FOR A THING HE DIDN'T WANT.

Coquetting with Montgomery Blair for the Democratic Nomination Until Approached with Offers from the Republican Leaders.

New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 31—President Grant in his third term letter declares that he did not seek the nomination for the presidency in the first instance. This is perhaps true to this extent: he never openly went about, as some politicians are doing, electioneering for the place and fixing the pins ahead by making promises to certain politicians; but he cannot successfully deny that he encouraged the advocacy of his claims for the position by leading men in Democratic as the Republican party. The Hon. Montgomery Blair has asserted more than once, on his honor as a gentleman, that Gen. Grant was fully aware of the movement begun by him in 1867-68 to bring out Grant as a Democratic candidate. Grant visited his house almost daily, and gave him to understand that he was entirely in accord with the Democracy, that he had

ALWAYS BEEN A DEMOCRAT,

and that the only vote he had ever given was for the Democratic ticket in 1856. He was aware that Mr. Blair was inspiring certain articles that were being printed in the National Intelligencer and New York World, and which advocated Grant's nomination by the Democratic party. So far from these articles giving offence to Grant, Mr. Blair declares that Grant expressed himself well pleased with them, and in many ways manifested his appreciation of the interest he (Blair) was taking in his behalf.

"It is true," says Mr. Blair, "that Grant never in so many words avowed himself a candidate or expressed a desire in plain English to have the Democratic nomination, but he certainly did by his manner and by his general conversation encourage me to go on with the work I had begun, and just as certainly did he give me good and sufficient cause in the first instance to begin the agitation."

THE REPUBLICANS UNEASY.

While this coquetting was going on with the Democrats through Montgomery Blair, the Republican leaders here began to get very uneasy. John W. Forney, who then run two papers, both daily, and was the recognized mouth-piece of the Republican managers in this city, had gone to Europe, leaving one of his dailies (the Chronicle) in the editorial charge of J. J. Stewart, of Baltimore. It was understood at the time of Forney's departure that Ben Wade was the favorite of the party managers, and Forney left directions that while the Chronicle was not to be committed to any candidate, it was nevertheless to keep Wade's strong qualities as a possible candidate well before the public. But when it was ascertained that somebody was setting up Grant as a Democratic candidate, and it was evident that this advocacy was by no means distasteful to him, then the party leaders on the other side determined to court him also. Mr. Stewart was instructed to cultivate the General of the army assiduously, and he did so.

COQUETTING WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Stewart had almost daily conferences with him, and a number of leading editorial articles written by him were printed in the Chronicle with such captions and using the name of Grant in such a manner as to convey the assurance to the public that they expressed the views of Grant on the various questions discussed therein. It is a curious fact that one of the articles was devoted to the discussion of the limitation of the presidency to one term of six years, and the incumbent to be ineligible thereafter. In this article many of the arguments which have lately been used to prove the danger of a third term were advanced, as the writer declares, upon the authority of General Grant, to demonstrate that a second term was often fraught with dangers. Another of these articles was under the caption of "General Grant's Financial Policy," and took for his text the declaration of Grant to the writer that the only financial policy he had was to pay the interest on the National debt, and leave to future generations the duty of providing for the payment of the principal Still another was headed "General Grant's Position on the Fourteenth Amendment and Universal Suffrage," and it was claimed that Grant was in full accord with the most advanced leaders of the Republican party on these issues.

A FULL FLEDGED RADICAL.

Mr. Stewart asserts that not one of these articles, and there were perhaps a score of them, was written without a previous interview with Gen. Grant and a discussion of the question of which they treated. Mr. Stewart adds that in almost every instance the articles after they had been printed in the Chronicle were talked over by Grant and himself, and received Grant's approval.

"It is true," says Mr. Stewart, "that all the while there was not a word said by either of us about the nomination of General Grant, but it was so plain from his conduct that 'Barkis was willing,' nay anxious, that it was not necessary to formally interrogate him on this point. My object was to find out whether he was sound on the vital issues, and his aim appeared to be to satisfy me, and through me the party."

The Republican party was satisfied, and the Democratic politicians were disgusted by these semi-official utterances of Gen. Grant, and Montgomery Blair gave up his self-imposed task of president making. In the light of these undeniable facts the public can properly interpret Grant's declaration on the third term: "I do not want it any more than I did the first."

Col. J. M. Heck, of Raleigh, we learn from the Winston Sentinel, has purchased the iron furnace and lands of the Mauratock Iron Company, one of the richest mines in this State.

Our Special Correspondence.

RALEIGH, June 11th, 1875.

Messrs. Editors:—Leaving Fayetteville by the 4 P. M. train on the Coal Fields Railroad, we had a pleasant run through the most desolate looking country in North Carolina, until we reached a point three miles from Jonesboro, where the locomotive took a notion to break, and we lay at anchor in the woods—our anchor aforesaid being the blown off and cold locomotive aforesaid—until sometime after dark another locomotive came, took in us tow and put us on the side track at Jonesboro. This is a pleasant looking little town with five good stores and some smaller establishments, a hotel and some good looking residences. The place appears to be high, dry and healthy; in the midst of a gently rolling country, and the farms around it look to be productive and well cultivated. Leaving Jonesboro we went on to Sanford, two miles. This village is the point where the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad crosses the Coalfield Railroad. It has three small stores, a small smoking tobacco factory, two small hotels, several small dwellings, and altogether is one of the smallest places we have seen, too small in fact to appear on any map that we have been able to get hold of. The Air Line road is finished for nine miles South of this point, and six miles more are ready for the track, the laying of which is going on slowly. Seven miles west of Sanford is Egypt, the present terminus of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, which was intended first to run to Salisbury, then to Greensboro, then changed back to Salisbury again and now it is doubtful if it ever runs beyond the Egyptian darkness in which it has stopped; but it ought to run to Salisbury and connect with the Western extention, thus giving Fayetteville a connection with the great North Western routes through Tennessee and Kentucky. Then with her route finished to the Carolina Central Railway, she would have a sea-port just at her doors. We got fair accommodations at Sanford, and after staying as long as we wanted, got on board the cars of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in front of the hotel, where we had not long to wait before the Fayetteville and Egyptian trains arrived and we started for Raleigh. As many of your readers may not have passed over this route, we propose to give a running sketch of it. The first place we noticed was called Osgood, nothing remarkable about it except that it appeared to be in rather a poor country and not growing. The next point was Lockville, which has a beautiful situation for a village, some considerable improvements going on and will probably, at sometime, be a nice little village. Leaving Lockville, in a short distance we cross Deep river just below the highest locks in the United States, works of great value. All this part of Deep river for about forty miles is navigated by a steamboat, and if the locks below on the Cape Fear were in order, boats of light draught could connect through to Egypt from Wilmington the year round. Can nothing be done to effect so desirable a result. Barges, loaded with coal, iron, iron ore, soapstone, granite and the desirable products of this region could discharge on the wharves of Wilmington, and your city would have a basis for manufactures which she very much needs for her ultimate success. This matter has been argued so much that it is hardly necessary to multiply words about it. Sometime Wilmington will have to have this Deep River Improvement perfected, and the sooner the better. Owing to the low price of iron one of the finest furnaces in the United States, situated just below the railroad, is not running. It stands there finished, ready, and has never run a blast. The next point of interest is the town of Haywood. It stands near the confluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and is not well seen from the railroad. We would have liked to have stopped at the old town and renewed some old acquaintances of former years. The next point is Merry Oaks; a wayside depot, but a pretty situation. The next Apex; we have now left Chatham and entered Wake county. This place is spreading over the hills greatly; it has an air of life and bustle about it, and the improvements seem to be substantial. And now after a short run we reach Carey, where we cross the late North Carolina Railroad, and run parallel with its track to the depot in Raleigh. Distances, from Fayetteville to Sandford, 38 miles, fare one dollar; from Sanford to Raleigh, 44 miles, fare two dollars and-a-quarter; and a quarter of a dollar extra if you do not buy your ticket before entering the cars. Thank you, Dr. Hawkins! We return thanks also for another favor.—The schedule is so adjusted that the trains arrives in Raleigh just 20 minutes after the train on the N. C. Railroad has left for Goldsboro, and passengers are politely informed that they are to lie over in this city twenty-three hours and forty minutes for the next train. After loafing round Sanford two hours after sunrise, it was strongly impressed on some of us that the aforesaid arrangement was an imposition, and nothing could reconcile them to it but the pleasant smiles and courteous treatment of Dr. Blacknall at the Yarborough House, which we very soon after enjoyed.

The United States Circuit Court is here in full blast with its usual cases of minor consequence, nearly all of which could be settled by a Justice of the Peace. The Supreme Court of North Carolina is also in session. We visited both bodies. Called on our "native young Governor" found he had gone up to Trinity College Commencement. Went back to the Yarborough and now we are just getting ready for another trip being as ever "IN TRANSIT."

The Princess of Wales appears to be getting a very strong hold on the affections of the British people. They seem to love her very fondly—much more than they do Queen Victoria, indeed; and they have ceased to abuse the Prince of Wales. All now say that he is a very good fellow, and does his duty—not a light one either—as Prince very nicely. The Princess makes no display whatever in her Hyde Park drives. The carriage is a plain one, the coachman and footman sit together in plain buff or light brown coats, and there are no other attendants, except as her carriage enters the park a mounted policeman starts in advance of the carriage, so that the Princess may ride rapidly down the centre of the road, between the lines moving each way, without impediment. She looks bright and pretty, and one cannot but admire the quiet and respectful way in which every gentleman raises his hat as she passes, and the bright, pleasant manner in which she returns the compliment by a bow of the head.

Dr. Palmer, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville, Canada, is at present visiting his mother in Milton. He will return to his Northern home in a week or two.

A GREAT KU-KLUX OUTRAGE.

Citizens of Harnett Brought Before the U. S. District Court Charged with Conspiring to Intimidate U. S. Officers, and Discharged upon the Ground of Insufficient Evidence—The Whole Thing a Farce and an Outrage!

The Federal District Court, now in session in this city, was yesterday engaged in hearing the case, commenced the day before, from Harnett county, being the case of McLean, McNeal, Avery and others, charged with conspiring to intimidate Deputy Marshal Hodges in July last at Averaysboro.

The evidence disclosed the fact that both Hodges and his brother went to a public speaking at the place in no wise connected with the duty of the office of Deputy Marshal, that both were armed with pistols and were evidently disposed to shield themselves behind the Marshalship. They behaved in a noisy, rude and insulting manner towards the people, and succeeded in getting up a political row. The people acted with great forbearance towards the two men, and the affair was stopped without any serious damage being done to any one.

After the close of the testimony on the part of the United States and the introduction of about one-fourth of the witnesses for the defendants, the case was so manifestly improperly brought before the Federal Court that District Attorney Badger stated that he was willing to a verdict being rendered declaring the accused not guilty. Whereupon Judge Brooks said that if the accused had been convicted upon such testimony he should have set the verdict aside. And thus were eleven honest citizens of Harnett county, dragged before the Federal Court and necessitated to much expense and inconvenience, only because a United States hireling sees fit to abuse his office and thus trample upon the rights of free men. And of such high-handed outrages as this are the "Ku Klux outrages" of the South manufactured, to satisfy the personal spleen of certain miserable tools of the government and often to pander to that feeling in the North which still seeks to oppress us, and we are glad to know that the Federal Courts of justice are putting the heel of condemnation upon all such actions.

The gentlemen from Harnett county in attendance upon this case left for their homes yesterday evening.

Messrs. Fuller & Ashe and Gen. Wm. R. Cox appeared for the defendants.—*Raleigh News.*

Funeral of a Schiller Victim.

The funeral of Susan Dimock, M. D., one of the Schiller victims, was solemnized at Boston last Friday. The coffin was covered with flowers, as were the altar and other pulpit surroundings. Her widowed mother was among the mourners. The Rev. Dr. Clarke, who preached the sermon, read from a letter sent from England by Dr. Hoggan, who went, by the request of Dr. Dimock's English friends, to the Scilly Islands to pay the last offices to her remains. The letter says:

"On our arrival at Scilly, the leading people being advised of our coming, met us on the landing, introduced themselves by name and offered to lend us every aid we might require. We went to the house where the remains had been conveyed. Identification was not easy; a sweet, peaceful smile sat upon her countenance, and the rough navy men who had been sent to give assistance had strewn flowers over her body. All of them had something to tell me of the mourning which had been held over her body by the whole community. The peaceful beauty of her dead face left a deep impression on all of them who saw her brought ashore, and when rumors told them of her great talents, noble character and useful life, they all affirmed that her loss was a great calamity. One officer, who stood by me while we gazed at the face, said: 'Look there! That woman died like a hero. I warrant she neither showed nor felt any fear of death. I would willingly meet with death to-morrow if I could wear the same expression on my face afterward.' These men begged leave to lay flowers by her side in the coffin. I did my utmost to obtain information of the last moments of your daughter, but obtained very little. A Mr. West, who was saved, saw her standing by him on the deck and praying aloud, when a great wave, swept over them and no living eye saw her again. I could fill a book with the remarks made to me by the people of the island about Miss Dimock. One officer declared to me that he had never in his life before experienced the power the look in her face had on him, and that if he had met her in life he should have been ready to leave everything to do whatever she might have asked.—Another said that even in his old age he should retain a vivid impress of her face, and recognize her by it in the other world. The people next day insisted on putting the case on the ship with their own hands. They slid it gently on board, and one said: 'There! We have laid her there as gently as ever her mother put her to sleep when she was a baby.'"

In memory of Miss Dimock it is proposed to endow a free bed at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, at Boston, to be called the Susan Dimock free bed."

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

Hon A. M. Waddell—His Address at Wake Forest—U. S. Court—Interesting Trial.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10th, 1875.

Dear Journal:—Waddell is here. He made a very happy impression at Wake Forest. His subject was novel—and out of the usual course. He handled it well and gave his audience a rare treat in the way of fine thought clothed in graceful language.

To-day there was a trial of Carrol Avery and some ten others, of Averorasboro, in the Federal Court, on the charge of "conspiracy to injure a U. S. Marshal because of his previous acts in the performance of his official duties." The affair took place just after the discussion between Waddell and McKay at Averasboro during the last canvass, and originated in a discussion of Civil Rights between a McKay man and a friend of Waddell and decency. After the examination of half-a-dozen witnesses by District Attorney Badger for the prosecution, and several for the defence, Mr. Badger abandoned the case, and declaring the proof not sufficient, entered a verdict of *not guilty*. As the fight was possibly the result of Waddell's hard blows on McKay's Civil Rights, it was gratifying to see the Colonel on hand at the death. He was present in Court—much interested in the case and looking sharply after the interests of his constituents.

The Winston Sentinel says: Dr. H. T. Bahnson left this week for Philadelphia to have an operation peformed on his arm. While a prisoner during the war he was vaccinated with bad matter and his arm has been affected ever since.

An Act to Call a Convention of the People of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; *and whereas*, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view utterly impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore,

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring,) That a Convention of the people of North Carolina, be and the same is hereby called, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter provided.

SEC 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

SEC. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1875, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same, shall be held and conducted; the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election, appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as is provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The said delegates shall be called to order at 12 o'clock on the day fixed therefor, by the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or Secretary of State, who, if there be not a quorum, shall adjourn them to the same place, and from day to-day, until a quorum shall appear; and on the appearance of a quorum he shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the delegate elect shall choose,) that you will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States and the several amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined nor the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the act of the General Assembly authorizing your election. So help you God."

And no delegate shall be permitted to sit or be entitled to a seat in said Convention, or act as a delegate thereto, until he shall have subscribed the above oath or affirmation; and as soon as a majority of the delegates elect shall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to elect their own presiding officer, and such other officers and servants as they, from time to time, shall find necessary; and if a vacancy shall occur, they shall be filled in the same manner as the like vacancies are filled by law in the case of vacancies in the General Assembly. Said Convention shall have no power to consider, debate, adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution or ordinance upon the following subjects:

The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanics' and laborers' lien, and the rights of married women, as now secured by law, nor to alter or amend section 3 or 5, article V, of said Constitution, nor change the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein established; nor shall the said Convention have power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws, until the same shall be vacated or expired under existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any office when the present term therein shall expire or vacancies occur, and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall the Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. The Constitution, as amended, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and shall not be binding until the same shall have been ratified by the qualified voters of the State, and the Convention shall prescribe the mode whereby the sense of the people therein shall be taken and recorded.

SEC. 6. There shall be printed immediately ten copies of this act for each member of the General Assembly, and one hundred copies within thirty days after ratification for each board of county commissioners, and the use of the registrars and judges of election in their respective counties; and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D. 1875.

The Wadesboro Herald says: On his recent trip to Wilmington, "North Carolina's next Governor"—Vance, stepped from the cars to the platform of a station in Anson County to shake hands with an old friend. By the side of this friend stood his five year boy, a diminutive urchin, in torn trowsers and battered hat, who didn't know Gov. Vance from "any tother man," never knew that he, Vance, was "thar or tharabouths"—though he had often heard of him as *is named* Zeb. Vance———. After shaking hands with the *dad*, Gov. V. turned to the boy and said, "Well, sonny, what's your name?" And as much to the delight of the "old man" as to that of the ex-Governor, that boy said, with an air of pride, not unmixed with a little hereditary devility, "there's two men named Governor Vance, and I'm one of them." The ex-Gov. laughed heartily—the train moved, and away went *Vance, senior*, to "Scatter the Nation."

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Congressman Hyman is making a sweep of Anti-Civil Rights Republicans holding office in his district. We learn that through his influence Mr. Stanly has been removed from the Kinston Postoffice.

Courtship After Marriage.

"Now, this is what I call comfort," said Madge Harley, as she sat down by her neighbor's fire one evening; "here you are at your sewing, with the kettle steaming on the hob, and the tea things on the table, expecting every minute to hear your husband's step, and see his kind face look in at the door. Ah! if my husband was but like yours, Janet."

"He is like mine in many of his ways," said Janet, with a smile, "and if you will allow me to speak plainly, he would be still more like him, if you would take more pains to make him comfortable."

"What do you mean?" cried Madge. "Our house is as clean as yours; I mend my husband's clothes and cook his dinners as carefully as any woman in the parish, and yet he never stays at home of an evening, while you sit here by your fire night after night, as happy as can be."

"As happy as can be on earth," said her friend, gravely; "yes, and shall I tell you the secret of it, Madge?"

"I wish you would," said Madge, with a deep sigh. "It's misery to live as I do now."

"Well, then," said Janet, speaking distinctly and slowly, "I let my husband see that I love him still, and that I learn every day to love him more. Love is the chain that binds him to his home. The world may call it folly, but the world is not my law-giver."

"And do you really think," exclaimed Madge in surprise, "that husbands care for that sort of thing?"

"For love, do you mean?" asked Janet.

"Yes; they don't feel at all as we do, Janet, and it don't take many years of married life to make them think of a wife as a sort of maid-of-all-work."

"A libel, Madge," said Mrs. Matson, laughing; "I won't allow you to sit in William's chair and talk so."

"No, because your husband is different, and values his wife's love, while John cares for me only as his house-keeper."

"I don't think that," said Janet, "although I know that he said to my husband the other day that courting time was the happiest of man's life. William reminded him there is greater happiness than that, even on earth, if men but give their hearts to Christ. I know John did not alter his opinion, but he went away thinking of his courting time as a joy too great to be exceeded."

"Dear fellow!" cried Madge, smiling through her tears; "I do believe that he was happy then. I remember I used to listen for his steps as I sat with my dear mother by the fire, longing for the happiness of seeing him."

"Just so," said Janet; "do you ever feel like that now?"

Madge hesitated.

"Well, no, not exactly."

"And why not?"

"Oh, I don't know," said Madge; "married people give up that sort of thing."

"Love, you mean?" asked Janet.

"No, but what people call sentimental," said Mrs. Harley.

"Is longing to see your husband sentimental?" replied Janet.

"But some people are ridiculously foolish before others," reasoned Madge.

"That proves they want sense. I am not likely to approve of that, as William would soon tell you; all I want is that wives should let their husbands know that they are still loved."

"But men are so vain," said Madge, "that it is dangerous to show them much attention."

"Oh, Madge, what are you saying? Have you, then, married with the notion that it is not good for John to believe that you love him?"

"No, but it is not wise to show that you care too much for them."

"Say I and him; do not talk of husbands in general, but of yours in particular."

"He thinks quite enough of himself already, I assure you."

"My dear Madge," said Janet, smiling, "would it do you any harm to receive a little more attention from your husband?"

"Of course not. I wish he'd try," and Mrs. Harley laughed at the idea.

"Then, you don't think enough of yourself already? And nothing would make you vain, I suppose?"

Madge colored, and all the more when she perceived that William Matson had come in quietly and was now standing behind Janet's chair. This, of course put an end to the conversation. Madge retired to her own home to think of Janet's words, and to confess secretly that they were wise.

Hours passed before John Harley returned home. He was a man of good abilities, and well to do in the world; and, having married Madge because he truly loved her, he had expected to have a happy home. But, partly because he was reserved and sensitive, and partly because Madge feared to make him vain, they had grown very cold toward each other—so cold that John began to think the ale-house a more comfortable place than his own fireside.

That night the rain fell in torrents, the winds howled, and it was not until the midnight hour had arrived that Harley left the public house and hastened toward his cottage; he was wet through when he at length crossed the threshold; he was, as he gruffly muttered, "used to that;" but he was not "used" to the tone and look with which his wife drew near to welcome him, or to find dry clothes by a crackling fire, and slippers on the hearth; nor to hear no reproach for late hours and dirty foot marks, as he sat in his arm-chair. Some change had come to Madge, he was sure. She wore a dress he had bought her years ago, with a neat linen collar around her neck, and had a cap trimmed with white ribbon, on her head.

"You're smart, Madge," he exclaimed, at last, when he stared her for some time in silence. "Who has been here worth dressing for to-night?"

"No one, until you came," said Madge, half laughing.

"I? Nonsense; you didn't dress for me!" cried John.

"You won't believe it perhaps, but I did. I have been talking with Mrs. Matson this evening, and she gave me some very good advice. So now, John, what would you like to have for your supper?"

John, who was wont to steal to the shelf at night and content himself with anything he could find, thought Madge's offer too excellent to be refused, and very soon a large bowl of chocolate was steaming on the table. Then his wife sat down, for a wonder, by his side, and talked a little, and listened, and looked pleased, when at last, as if he could not help it, he said:

"Dear old Madge!"

That was enough; her elbow somehow found its way, then, to the arm of his great chair, and she sat looking quietly at the fire. After awhile, John spoke again:

"Madge, dear, do you remember the old days when we used to sit side by side in your mother's kitchen?"

"Yes."

"I was a young man, then, Madge, and as they told me, handsome; now I am growing older, plainer, duller.—Then you—you loved me; do you love me still?"

She looked up in his face, and her eyes answered him. It was like going back to the old days to feel his arm around her as her head lay on his shoulder, and to hear once again the kind words meant for her ears alone.

She never once asked if this would make him "vain." She knew, as if by instinct, that it was making him a wiser, more thoughtful, more earnest hearted man. And when, after a happy silence, he took down the big Bible and read a chapter, as he had been wont to read to her mother in former times, she bowed her head and prayed.

Yes, prayed—for pardon through the blood of Jesus Christ—for strength to fulfil every duty in the future—for the all-powerful influence of the Spirit, for blessings on her husband evermore.

She prayed—and not in vain.

Amnesty Act.

An Act to amend Chapter 181, *Public Laws* 1872–'3, *entitled* "*An Act for Amnesty and Pardon.*" *Battle's Revisal, Chapter* 4, *Section* 6.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, that full and complete amnesty and pardon is hereby given to any and all persons acting under the commands, decrees or determination of and embraced as members in any and all the various organizations, associations and societies mentioned in section 1, chapter 181, Laws of 1872–'3, Battle's Revisal, chapter 4, section 6, for all crimes and offences against or in violation of the Laws of North Carolina, except the crime of rape. *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any person who is now under sentence of punishment made in pursuance of law by any Court of competent jurisdiction; and *provided further*, that this act shall not be construed to extend to any person not a member of some one of the several organizations, associations, societies or assembles specified in section 1, of chapter 181 of said act of 1872–'3, provided that the amnesty and pardon herein granted shall not extend to any person included within the last proviso of section 4, chapter 181, Laws of 1872–'3, as brought forward in Battle's Revisal, chapter 4, section 1, relating to embezzlers and misappropriators of moneys and bonds.

Sec. 2. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified the 8th day of December, 1874.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, December 18th, 1874.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secrearty of State.

Mozis Addums on the Present Style of Ladies' Dresses.

Mr. Eddytur: I has bin requestid by a very wise and lerned ole gentilman to fetch my "moral sattire" to bar on the yung ladis uv the day on akount uv thar cost-tumes, which they is viry costy, but not so costy as they looks to be. Now in the 1st plais I ain't so dog-gone moral, and in the next plais, I ain't much on sattire, certny not when the far sex ar concerned. On the contrary, I'm all love and admirashun. For I swar and declar that nuver, *nuver*, wuz they mo pritty than they is this spring. All uv em has got new frocks like Jacob's coat uv meny cullers, and all uv um has got sleeves uv one kind, bodies uv a nuther kind, and kote-tails mightly rumpled and pritty. They pleases me to deth, and so they does thar fathers, which I'm told frames thar dry goods bills, and hangs um in thar counting-rooms for kromos. As to how they fixes thar frocks, that's thar look out, not mine, nor no uther man's ceppin uv a dry goods man.—The furtherer they pins back, the mo I likes it. The tighterer they tucks up, the better it suits me. Them that's bony and slabsidy, I notice, don't pin no pins to speak uv, and I'm glad uv it. With a cupple uv quarts of flowers, gras and weeds on top of thar heads, with a high winds in frunt, and a heavy sea running behind, and creating that general disturbance in the back ground called a polonays, they certny does look lulvy and thar mothers admires um so when they walks majestically arfter um in church. And sermuns sets so much better on our minds when 3 or 4 pew-loads uv um intervenes between us and the pulpit.

No, I'm the latist man in the wurl to quarl with enybody's clothes, speshly wimmins. I got too few uv my own. I'd like to borry. And now that my daughters is a growin' up, I'm so sorry I did'n marry a dry-goods, mancher and milliner man I'me fit to cry. The present style is good for trade. Retail men is joyful. Mi Cousin Riter Carr is that happy he can't hardly sleep. Mr. Jacob Hall and Mr. Psam Prise is in fine sperits. Mr. Koteny says he's agoin' to build him a finer and bigger sto than Breedin Foxes, and Mr. Levi, the Great Hi Priest uv dry-goods, has made a vow that if bizniss keeps up to the present lick till next fall he'll sacrifise Lovenstein to the God of Fashun. *Veev lar Polonayses*, says I. Dadshin the old time, skimp, plain, poor-folksy style uv former years, when a lady couldn't step from one steppin stone to anuther withut bustin' three seems in her miserbul, ole no-count dress.

MOZIS ADDUMS.

The Duplin Record says: There is a gentlemen living in the upper par, of this county who has nine sons the names of each ending with son, viz: Anderson, Henderson, Jefferson, Madison, Harrison, Ellison, Denson, Benson and Jackson.

The Raleigh News says: A gentleman just from Fayetteville informs us that Capt. R. M. Orrell has been appointed Postmaster of that city, vice Mr. George Lauder removed. Capt. Orrell is very popular and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

The Raleigh News says: The session of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter for North Carolina closed yesterday morning, and the delegates in attendance, under the guidance of a number of members of the Royal Arch Chapter of this city, visited the different State Institutions at this place. The session has been a most harmonious and pleasant one, and much business has been done of importance to the Chapters of the State.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: A revival has been in progress in this place for several weeks in what is called, if we mistake not, Zion's African Methodist Church, being an organization, we believe, independent of the white people hereabouts, conducted entirely by colored preachers. We are informed that 75 men and women were baptised in Toisnot near this place by their preachers on Sunday last, some 50 or thereabouts having been baptised several weeks ago.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of the University of North Carolina meet in Raleigh to-morrow. It is their purpose to begin practically the work of reorganization at that time, with a view to commence operations early in the Fall. The gentlemen who have control of the destinies of the University are most of them honored graduates of that institution, and all them are trusted sons of North Carolina. We are sure that it will be their purpose to do everything within their power to promote the welfare of the University and restore it to its former greatnes and usefulness.

Among the first and most important duties which the Trustees will be called upon to attend to will be the selection of a Faculty. And upon this after all will depend the early success of the institution. Too much care cannot be used in the exercise of a wise discrimination in the selection to be made, and we are entirely willing to leave this matter to their judgment, knowing that the very few really objectionable names which have been mentioned in connection with positions, will find no weight with the Trustees.

As the name of the Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, of this city, has been mentioned in several portions of the State as a suitable person for President, it is but proper for us to give our hearty endorsement to the proposition. We do this without the knowledge of that gentleman, and without knowing that the announcement will meet with his sanction. No more competent or accomplished gentleman could be honored by the appointment. His distinguished abilities, ripe scholarship and eloquence, and his character and bearing as a gentleman eminently qualify him for the position.

Another son of the University and of the State has also been reccomended as worthy the consideration of the Trustees. We refer to Prof. B. F. Grady, of Sampson. Mr. Grady is one of the most accomplished and successful teachers in North Carolina, and his standing as a scholar is very high. His experience, his talents and his character point to him as worthy a position among the Faculty of the University.

HARD TIMES.

The New York *Herald* winds up a long editorial with these consoling reflectioes: "Our condition just now is that of a man who has a handsome income and lives in a small house.—Such a man has not long to wait before he is master of the situation. He is already prosperous. And so is the country at the present moment. It is substantially in a sound condition. It would bear losses to-day far better than three years ago. It is richer now than it has been since 1861. A bad crop would distress us less this year than it would have done in 1871 or 1872. We have put a stop to the outgo, and our income is so great that only prudent economy and sound business management are needed to bring us back to a welcome prosperity. It will be some years before we are ready to enter on another career of wild speculation, and those who understand by prosperity notions of living at the expense of others will have to wait a while. For them the times will continue to be hard; but for legitimate industry the present promises to be the last hard year, and if we could be sure of certain wholesome and needed reforms in the government, which would give rest and good government to the South and a sound currency to the nation, our period of hard times would be substantianially at an end."

ANOTHER OX GORED.

The last two numbers of the Washington City *Chonicle* comes to us containing *fifty-two pages* of closely printed sheriff sale advertisements of city property. If stretched out in single column it would make *nearly nine hundred feet*, or nearly the length of three of our city blocks. The editor in a sort of a boastful way, tells how many printers and the number of days it took to put up the matter; how much paper was used in getting out the edition, and how many wagons were employed in distributing it through the city.

The *Chronicle*, however, was only very humbly imitating a similar boast and publication by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which very recently published the delinquent tax-payers of that city. More printers, longer time, greater weight of paper and more wagons were required for the Chicago paper than for the Washington City paper—but not so great when the relative sizes of the two cities are considered. But as bad as is the condition of affairs in Chicago, if we may judge from this exhibit, it has not a Boss Shepard.

These publications may be matters for congratulation upon the part of the owners and publishers of these papers but they present a terrible picture of the poverty of their citizens. It does seem that the prostration of the South by iniquitous legislation and oppressive officials, is bearing its legitimate fruit in stifling the prosperity of the North. We have borne with these hardships for long years with patience and with hope. We shall be surprised if the people of the North will bear with them a single year. Indeed, the political revolutions of last Fall find in this fact their proper solution. "Hard, times" are killing the Republican party.

AUGUSTA is to have a "velocipede tournament." The entries have already reached the unexpected figure, says the *Constitutionalist*, of twenty-nine. Handsome prizes have been provided, and the boy world in our neighboring city is alive with interest and expectancy. The entries are divided into six classes, according to age. Class 1 includes boys from twelve to fourteen years of age while class 6 is composed of three and four year olds. The entries in the latter class are already six in number. The riders will be formed in a procession—mounted, of course—before the races begin, and started on a prescribed course by Col. Wilson and Mr. Matt. O'Brien. Rare fun is anticipated.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 11th inst., in chronicling the death of Gen. Duff Green, says: A stormy and eventful life ended yesterday in the death of Gen. Duff Green. He won a national reputation in the lifetime of Gen. Jackson, having edited a Washington paper during the eventful days of 1832. He must have been all of ninety, and when death overtook him he was living at the peaceful town of Dalton, in the mountains of Northern Georgia. Nearly every one of the celebrated men with whom he walked half a century ago, has long since gone down to the grave. It is impossible to think of this great editor's life without calling up many epochs in the history of the country, and he must have looked back upon his footsteps with memories of sadness. Like his compeers of fifty years ago, he was a hero—a man of unflinching nerve—of honor—and of boldness which now seems to us rashness. After the lapse of so many years he at last gone to join Jackson, Clay, Crawford, Webster and Calhoun, and he, like them, left his impress upon the history of the nation to which he belonged.

A MILLION DOLLAR WEDDING PRESENT.

Miss Alice M. Singer, daughter of the sewing machine inventor, was married on Wednesday in South Devon, England, to W. A. P. La Grove, formerly of Brooklyn. It is stated that the bride's dower is one million dollars, in addition to which she received ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. Her wedding dress cost one thousand dollars, and each of the six bridesmaids received a dress worth two hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Singer.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

The Republicans of Ohio have evidently planned their campaign in the interest of the candidacy for the Presidential succession of Vice President Wilson, the champion of bigotry and prohibition, the Know Nothing and Crusader. The most conspicuous planks in the platform seek to imflame religious animosities, and arouse sectarian bitterness; the next most efficient weapon upon which reliance is placed, is the movement to enforce total abstinence not only by law, but by crusading bands, and other destructive instrumentalities resorted to by insane fanatics. The Wilson type of Republicanism thus takes precedence; and special pains are taken to exclude its opponents from any participation in the canvass, not only by the alienations provoked by this crazy policy, but by impertinent methods of treating the third term question, and by movements which must excite the alarm of all the Conservatives. It is impossible that the crusading bigots should succeed in a State noted for its liberality.

A FEW days ago Hon. H. M. Polk, of Bolivar, Tenn., the name of the Central Executive Committee of that Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, presented to the people of the State, through Governor Porter, a national flag, one of four used on the great occasion. In his letter to the Governor, Colonel Polk says: "I have the honor to present to you, in the name of the Committee, this banner, the emblem of our country's greatness and glory—the first flag ever unfurled in vindication of the rights of popular constitutional liberty, which were first publicly and authoritatively proclaimed independence of kingly rule at Charlotte Town, in the county of Mecklenburg, May 20, 1775. This banner is a token of the esteem and affection which the old North State entertains for her daughter, and bears witness to the common devotion of their people to the foundation principles of local self-government." Governor Porter responds to this in sentiments of the utmost loyalty, saying among other good things: "This gift from mother to daughter is significant of a renewed devotion to the flag of her country, and in that spirit her daughter's acceptance is made. It was eminently proper that this flag should be received at your hands, an honored son of Tennessee, a descendant of one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, who unites in his own character the virtues which have made so many of his race conspicuous."

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Philadelphia *North American*, is a leading Republican paper of the North, but we believe it does the square thing by the South, according to its lights. We take great pleasure in publishing the following, which, under the heading "Southern Sentiment," recently appeared in the editorial columns of that paper:

Until recently all the evidence of Southern sentiment attainable at the North was partial, partisan and contradictory. There was proof of loyal and disloyal feeling, of industry and of demoralization, of welcome to Northern capital and enterprise, and of sharp opposition to both. It was impossible to estimate the proportions of either and forecast their consequences. The importance of having a reliable national sentiment and industry reviving under that attracted constant attention. In order to secure these some who, notwithstanding their kind feelings to the South, doubted their return, and doubting apprehended new disorders, introduced and sustained the Congressional Force Bill; others withheld the efforts they wished to make there; and Northern business suffered through want of confidence in Southern purpose.

Since the adjournment of Congress business has attracted many Northern capitalists to various portions of the South. Several members of Congress have traveled there to acquaint themselves with the facts precisely. A delegation, disappointed in reaching Mexico, expended their time judiciously nearer home. More Southerners have visited the North than at any time since the war, and an unusual number have visited Philadelphia. Correspondence has increased and the press has contributed its important testimony. The very different instrumentalities have covered the whole field and given the definite knowledge required. This is, in substance, that the Southern people, by a great controlling majority, are peaceable, industrious, sanguine and patriotic—that the business depression felt at the North has visited the South and suffered specirl augmentations, but that this is disappearing there as here, and that the future can be depended upon.

Matthew, the infant child of Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Christ Episcopal Church, Raleigh, died at Beaufort on Friday night.

HATE'S LABOR LOST.

It would seem that North Carolina is under the special guardianship of a few Northern Republican papers and leaders. Nothing is done in this State that is overlooked. Everything which is done by Democrats is aimed especially at the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and is tortured into an attempt to revive the "rebellion." On the other hand everything done by the Radical officials, whether a Governor seeks to subvert the liberties and sacrifice the lives of our citizens, or a loyal carpet-bagger robs the mails, is altogether lovely and proper. If we meet together to commemorate the gallant exploits of our forefathers one hundred years ago, it is denounced as a "rebel fraud" and a Democratic jubilee. We cannot go to the graves of our buried fathers, brothers and sons, but we are denounced as a set of traitors. We dare not seek to improve our fundamental law but at the expense of being denounced as fomenting a new "rebellion." In fact nothing we do or attempt to do, either to improve our condition, to enjoy ourselves, or even to give utterance to the sentiments of pride and patriotism which the occurring centennials revive in our hearts in recalling the deeds of our ancestors, that is not seized upon and used to our detriment.

In a late number of the Washington *Republican* there is an article condemning in the strongest terms, as dangerous to the Union, the proposed meeting of a Constitutional Convention in this State. The same paper publishes with approval, the recommendation of the Republican Governor of New Hampshire that a Convention be called in that State for the purpose of amending their Constitution. Yet in New Hampshire the people are prosperous, their fundamental law is suited to their wants, and the only object of the Convention would be to amend some trifling matter in relation to their election laws which now require the name of the candidate to be printed or written in full. While we on the other hand require a Convention to strike out provisions in the Constitution hostiie to our interests, to our wants and to our feelings. We require amendments to insure justice in our Courts, and to drive corruption, ignorance and superstition from the bench. We must cut down the expenses of our government or our entire population will be ruined and their property sold for taxes.

To be sure Louisiana and Arkansas and Missouri and Texas in the South have had Conventions, and Alabama and Georgia are about to call them, and New York and Pennsylvania and Illinois and Ohio in the North have had them, and Connecticut and New Hampshire and Indiana, and other States, are about to call them, yet in North Carolina alone it is wrong and dangerous for one to be held. The rights and necessities of other States are acknowledged, but every effort is being made to deny these to us. And why?

It is because North Carolina is cursed with a lot of degenerate sons like John Pool, who will sacrifice every interest of their State and her entire people to have themselves sustained in their unholy work. Having taken position against the white people of North Carslina, and received rich reward as the price of their treason, they will leave no stone unturned to be sustained. These are the men who are manufacturing Northern sentiment against their State and its people for their nefarious purposes. They profess to believe that their party has yet some chance of carrying the State and no sacrifice or suffering will be considered too great to accomplish this purpose.

But the day has passed by for threats. Cabinet officers and organs may fulminate their denunciations in vain. There are to be no more military governments, no more drum-head courts-martial, no more Kirks and Bergens, no more Hesters, and thank God, no more Canbys and Sickles. North Carolina has rights which even President Grant dare not violate. When a servile Congress refused to pass the Force Bill, and dared not remand Arkansas back to its lawless government at the request of the President, that functionary will "grow circumspect" in view of the complexion of the next Congress, and of the temper of the American people.

We have nothing to do but obey the laws, attend to our own affairs and we can laugh at all the threats, come from what quarter they may.

COL. WASHINGTON'S BATTLE FLAG.

In our issue of the 16th inst., under the head of "Boston Centennial," we referred to the fact that several Southern cities had sent honorable delegations to that centennial. Notable amongst the delegations is the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C. The deeds of this organization during the late war are fresh in the minds of our people, and it is unnecessary to allude to them now. But we notice that they carry the battle flag of Col. Wm. A. Washington, the chief of cavalry in Gen. Greene's army in his Carolina campaigns against Lord Cornwallis and others. There are some incidents in regard to this flag which we desire to recall as nearly as possible, relying on memory alone, as the books are not at hand to refer to.

Col, Wm. A. Washington was born in Stafford county, Va., and entered the Revolutionary army when he was quite young. He rose rapidly by his daring bravery and uncommon powers of endurance. It is said that in the retreat accross New Jersey he was almost the only men who came out fresh and unwearied though fighting all the way in the rear guard of the American army; that his bouyant spirits kept alive the dispirited men and urged them to a firmer allegiance to their country than ever before. He was promoted and afterward sent into South Carolina to take command under Gen. Greene.

Now about the flag, Col. Washington, then Maj. Washington, was dining one day with a lady in South Carolina, when in the course of conversation she asked him what device he had on his flag. His reply was "Madam, I have no flag for my corps." After dinner she went into the parlor with a pair of scizzors and cut from the back of a large chair, (which was covered with crimson silk) a square and from that made the flag.

At the battle of Cowpens where Washington had a hand-to-hand fight with Col. Tarleton, he wounded Tarleton cutting off one of the fingers of his sword-hand; and at that instant a British dragoon had his sword uplifted in the rear of Col. Washington to cut him down, when the color-bearer interposed the hickory staff of the flag and saved his life. We regret that we cannot remember the name of the lady who made the flag. Col. Washington married in South Carolina after the war and settled in Saint Paul's parish not far from Charleston, where he now lies buried.

The modesty of Col. Washington was as great as his bravery and endurance. Although promoted to a generalship by Congress he refused to be called "General" assigning as a reason that people might mistake him for his illustrious leader, Gen. Geo. Washington, and thus he would get honor not intended for him. Perhaps the most remarkable case of modesty ever known in this country was revealed when Col. Washington was offered the nomination of Governor of South Carolina by the dominant party. We have his reply at hand and ask the ambitious men of this day to study it. He replied, "My ambition is to devote my services to my country, but there are two powerful reasons which render it impossible for me to aspire to the honor of governing the State. The first is, that till lately I was a stranger among you; and in my opinion the chief executive officer should be a native of the land over which he presides," (listen oh ye carpet-baggers!) "My other reason is if I were elected Governor I should be obliged to make a speech, and I know that in doing so, without gaining credit in your estimation, the consciousness of inferiority would humble me in my own; I cannot make a speech." He was serving in the South Carolina Legislature at that time. The Ancrum family of South Carolina, are descendents from him.

Let the flag go to Bunker Hill and testify to the truth, modesty, and bravery of the noblest of Southern men, and to the sterling patriotism of a Southern matron.

Promotion of a North Carolinian.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun, the account below of a good old reb:

"Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, who was on Tuesday elected by the school board superintendent of public instruction, though quite a young man, being thirty-one years old, has made his mark as a scholar, and now ranks as one of the foremost philologists in the country for his studies in the English language. He has published a history of the English language, which is general and thorough. Though first issued less than two years ago, it has already made its way among students of the language, has received high encomiums from Professors March, Whitney, Gildersleeve, Holmes and others, eminent in that field of study, and has been adopted as a text book in the Baltimore City College and several other institutions of learning. It is remarkably compact and accurate, conciseness of statement being attained without the sacrifice of clearness.

Prof. Shepherd has almost built up the department of English literature, which has been under his charge for for the past seven years in Baltimore City College. He has infused into the students a love for and appreciation of the beauties and powers of their mother tongue, which he is confident will bear good fruit in time. He has given weekly lectures on the language and literature, which were often attended by gentlemen other than students, who took an interest in that branch of study. He uses no manuscript in lecturing, speaking with readiness from a full mind. In manners and mien the new superintendent is easy courteous and winning, and he is a great favorite with the faculty and students of the college, who think his place will be hard to fill.

Prof. Shepherd is a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, a nephew of Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy under President Pierce. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and was also previously at the Military Institute of North Carolina, under General (then Professor) D. H. Hill. He entered the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen, became a captain at eighteen, fought in the battles on the Peninsula, around Richmond, and when wounded at Gettysburg was brought a prisoner to Baltimore and kept here several weeks. He was confined on Johnson's Island till about the close of the war. He then took charge of an academy in North Carolina until 1868, when he came to Baltimore and taught a while in Pembroke School, but was elected the same year to the professorship in the City College, which he is to resign to take the superintendency of public schools made vacant by the death of Prof. Creery.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

23,500 Granges—1,500,000 Members Enrolled.

WASHINGTON, June 11—The headquarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which ever since the organization of the order in since 1868, have been in Washington, will probably be removed to Louisville, Kentucky, in a short time. At the last annual session of the National Grange at Charleston, S. C., in February last, the executive committee was charged with the selection of a new point for the headquarters. It was thought that St. Louis would have been chosen. Kentucky stands No. 5 as regards the number of Granges, having 1,559. Indiana leads the list with 2,027 Granges; Missouri has 2,026; Iowa, 2,004; Illinois, 1,584, and Kentucky 1,559. The total number of Granges in the United States is 23,500, with an estimate aggregate membership of 1,500,000. The official history of the order, just published by the Secretary, shows that the total receipts from 1868 to 1871 inclusive, were less than $5,000, while the receipts last year were $216,381. The order at present has $69,000 invested in government bonds and $19,000 in cash on deposit at the financial agency in New York.

The Baltimorean publishes a letter from Harrisburg, Va., in regard to a native of Tarbero, where he still has many relatives and friends, which we publish with pleasure: "Rev. Alexander W. Weddell, Rector of Emanuel Episcopal Church, in this town, has received official notification of his election to the Rectorship of St. John's Church, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Va." He has not yet decided to accept. This is the fourth call Mr. Weddell has received since he has been in our midst, and he has been here only a couple of years.—Episcopalians abroad seem determined that Emanuel shall not have an able Rector. Mr. Weddell is a native of North Carolina, or Petersburg, Va., I do not recollect which. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Va., and has been in the ministry about five years. He is yet a young man, and gives promise to a bright future.

THE KEELY MOTER—WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

Twenty Thousand Pounds of Vapor to the Square Inch—How the Invention is Regarded by Engineers—Air and Water Harnessed.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

PHILADEAPHIA, Thursday, June 10—The mechanical and scientific world has been greatly excited of late by the discovery of a new motive power by a Mr. John W. Keely, of this city. The lately discovered moter is generated, as the gentleman claims, from cold water and air, and envolves into a vapor more powerful than steam, and considerably more economical. It is proposed by this new invention to revolutionize the world, and turn machinery topsy-turvy. Steam will be a thing of the past, and the wonderful power of this new creation will supply all the needs of men for the uses to which steam is applied. Just what this vapor is and how it is made the disceverer refuses to make plain or divulge his hidden secret until he has letters patent taken out in all the countries of the globe which issue patent rights. This service alone will cost about $30,000, and will not be completed until three or four monhts hence. Mr. Keely is very reticent on the subject of his discovery, and referred your correspondent to his attorney, Charles B. Collier, Esq. The latter gentleman said that a private view of the moter had been made on the 10th of November, 1874, before a number of capitalists, and only three weeks since another exhibition had been given before a number of gentlemen from the New England States. These latter were so well pleased with the *modus operandi*, and believing so firmly in the ultimate superscdure of of steam by the new power, that they formed a stock company, purchased the patent right for the New England States, and paid $80,000 cash immediately for their share in the invention, and are ready to forward $200,000 more as soon as called upon. They will organize a company with a capital of $3,000,000, and be ready to manufacture the engines and necessary apparatus as soon as the proper patents are secured.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

Mr. Keely alleges that the discovery of this power was purely accidental. Up to within a short time he was a poor man, but having a wonderful degree of natural mechanical skill, he devoted all his time for the past fourteen years to experiments with water with a view of procuring a motive power from it. He was engaged upon an idea of his own regarding the force of columns of water one day when he accidentally discovered the vapor which he has harnessed. He studied the subject, ascertained how it was generated, learned its power, and thenceforth applied himself solely to the perfection of this idea, working night and day for a number of years, until his efforts were crowned with success. The apparatus by which this power is made is termed a "generator" or "multiplicator," and the vapor is then passed into a "receiver," and from thence to the cylinder box of the engine, where it drives the pisterns and sets the engine in motion. The "generator" is about three feet high, made of Austrian gun-metal, in one solid piece, and will hold about twelve gallons of water. It is four or five inches thick, and made to stand the heavy pressure of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of vapor to the square inch. The inside is composed of a number of cylindrical chambers, connected by pipes, and furnished with cocks and valves. The "reservoir" is about six inches in diameter and forty inches long, and is connected with the "generator" by a pipe which is about one inch in circumference on the outside, with a byre of about one-eighth of an inch. Connected with both "generator" and "receiver" is a "stand-pipe" of brass about two and a half inches in diameter and three feet high, having a spherical chamber at the bottom, made in two parts by flanges, and connected to the pipe uniting the "generator" and "reservoir." The vapor generated in the multiplicator is conveyed to the reservoir, which contains numerous pipes, and from there, by a "feed-pipe," to the engine. The engine is of peculiar construction, but the inventor claims that the vapor can be attached to any ordinary engine now in use with very slight alterations.

CLAIMS OF THE INVENTOR.

Mr. Keely claims that this apparatus will generate cold vapor from water by mechanical appliances without the use of chemicals. The water used is common river, spring, or well, and undergoes no previous preparation, a rubber hose from an ordinary hydrant to the generator being used as a means of conveying the liquid. The peculiarity of this vapor is that it can be used to the best advantage at a pressure of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds to the square inch. To the mechanical mind this seems impossible. Yet such is the claim of Mr. Keely, and it has been attested that such is the fact by gentlemen who are held to be mechanical experts of the highest grade. Yet with all this immense pressure at his command the inventor is enabled to control his engine and run it with the same ease and facility as engines are now run by steam. He has tried the "motor" upon a 20-horse power engine and it defied the efforts of all the gentlemen present to stop the fly-wheel. The water used, after it has passed through the "multiplicator," has no perceptible smell or taste, and seems as pure as when it first entered, thus showing conclusively that no secret chemical process is employed to carry out the object designed. The parts of the generator and multiplicator are made of welded iron of great thickness and strength. The connecting pipes are also small and of great thickness, and are oxidized and planished, so as to prevent to force of the vapor from escaping through the pores. Steam could not pass through the connecting pipes which are used on this apparatus, since the bore is only about the dimensions of a knitting-needle.

DANGER OF EXPLOSION.

With this immense power at hand one would naturally fear an explosion most disastrous in its results. But such, it is claimed, cannot be the case, since when the vapor comes in contact with the atmosphere it ceases to expand, and instantly goes back to its original states—namely, air and water. Therefore, in this regard, it is less dangerous than either gunpowder or steam. The vapor is thinner than air, and will not cut the metal in escaping or passing through the throttle valve. It cannot be exploded or caused to flame by the application of heat to it. A lighted candle has been held at the mouth of a cock, and the force of the air did not even extinguish the light, and did not have any offensive odor—in fact, none at all was perceptible. The rapidity with which this vapor can be generated is almost inappreciable. "In five seconds," said Mr. Keely, "I can supply 2,000 pounds of vapor to the square inch, and enough to run a train of ten cars from Philadelphia to New York and return." It seems almost instantaneous, so short is the time consumed. The vapor has a damp, cold feeling. There is not the least noise perceptible in its generation.

To apply this motor to any engine now in use will first require a dispensing of the boiler, as the receiver and generator will take its place; second, the fire-box must be removed as a useless adornment; and thirdly, in locomotives there will be no use for the tender. The power will be supplied to the engine, and the train will move off at any rate of speed which may be desired, all that has been claimed for the "motor" does not fail. With a Keely "motor" attached to a steamer the voyage of the world can be made without coal; but as the action of salt-water in producing the vapor has never been tested it remains to be seen whether or not a vessel would not be obliged to fill up the space occupied by coal-bins with water-tanks. Just here the invention appears most wonderful. It is said that with about an ordinary tumbler of water a 20-horse-power engine can be made to run an hour, and perform its full service.

"Seeing will be believing" in this matter, and the sooner Mr. Keely makes his first public exhibition of the invention will the public at large and the world in general come to regard the name of Keely as they do that of Fulton or Watts. Mr. Keely says that the first public exhibition will be upon the Pennsylvania railroad, when he proposes to take a train from this city to New York and return. He will have the "generator" stationed at West Philadelphia fill the "receiver," which accompanies the engine and takes vapor enough to draw twenty cars to New York and back.—The passage of the train will be silent. There will be no cinders, no escaping steam, or dropping of coals to set fire to bridges. The engine will be smaller than those now in use, but will be of greater horse-power. He says that the generator can either be carried on the train or left at a depot, according to the wishes of the engineer. It is small and compact, and takes up very little room.

For street-cars, as a motive power this invention, it is claimed, will undoubtedly become popular. The cost of the apparatus will range from $500 to $2,000, according to the size and finish desired.

It is evident from the character of the gentlemen who are interested in the "Keely Motor Company," and the amount of money they have advanced, that they regard this invention as the wonder of the nineteenth century.—They all speak favorably of Mr. Keely's personal integrity and capabilities, and have gone so far as to lift him up from his position of pecuniary embarrassment, and purchase and furnish a large house for his use, and pay him large sums of money for his personal expenses. About four millions of dollars are already involved in the success of this new invention.

The gentlemen interested in the scheme in New York are Messrs. E. T. Throop, Charles G. Francklyn, Charles Lamson, Sergeant & Cuttingworth, W. D. Hatch, Wm. W. Wright, W. B. Meeker, J. J. Smith, A. H. Elliott, John M. Williams, and J. S. Andrews.

From the Norfolk Virginian.

A DIVING FEAT.

Safe of the Cumberland Recovered.

On the 9th of March, 1862, the sloop-of-war Cumberland was run into by the prow of the iron-clad Virginia, and sunk in thirteen fathoms of water. Her destruction was so speedy that nothing could be saved from her, and a number of her crew were drowned by the sinking of the ship. It was reported at the time that there was a large amount of specie in her chest, and this stimulated a number of parties to attempt its recovery. During the war a company was formed for that purpose, but after sinking several thousand dollars the attempt was abandoned. The wreck was allowed to rest for a few years, when a company composed of Governor Gilbert C. Walker, Jno. A. Hebrew and P. C. Asserson, undertook the job. They recovered a number of the guns, and other articles of value, and used torpedoes freely, but the wished for chest was still invisible. Mr. West, the diver, next undertook the enterprise, and worked at it with varying fortunes for about a year and a half, also using torpedoes. In the meantime other parties, employing the best divers in the country had made efforts in the same direction, but without success.

Some months ago several gentlemen in Detroit, Michigan, stimulated by the reports of divers who had visited the ship, formed a company for the purpose of recovering the safe. They purchased the right to search from the government for $5,000, and having five or six divers employed, worked for about two months without success. While at work they used the wrecking schooner, J. C., belonging to Messrs. O. E. Maltby & Co., of this city, and when they abandoned the work they left the job in his hands, to be prosecuted at his leisure, with the proviso that the profits were to be divided.

Since they left, Captain Clements Brown, a celebrated diver, who is one of the firm of O. E. Maltby & Co., has been otherwise engaged, and did not visit the wreck until Wednesday last, when he made an exploration. The swiftness of the tide at that point only allows diving operations for about two hours during the change of the tide. Captain Brown had made careful inquiry as to the exact location of the chest, and on Thursday, when he went down for the second time, he found the mizzenmast, and laying his course from it almost instantly put his hand on the chest, one corner only of which was exposed, the remainder being covered with mud. A few minutes' work exposed one of the handles, to which a line was made fast, and after one or two efforts the safe was safely landed upon deck. The safe, when found, was lying upon a deck below where it originally stood, and its removal was probably due to the use of torpedoes. When the safe reached the deck from a fracture near the bottom (supposed to have been caused by torpedoes) a number of gold and silver coins, to the amount of $25 or $30, rolled out, which are now exhibited as a proof that there is "money in the thing."

As to the amount it contains, there is no means of forming even a conjecture, and the safe will not be opened until the company in Detroit is heard from. The mere fact of finding the safe, after so many vain efforts have been made, is glory enough for Captain Brown, who deservedly plumes himself upon it. The safe was enveloped in canvass and lowered into the hold of the J. C., wher she sailed for this city. It will, we learn, be taken out to-day and placed in one of the stores under the Atlantic Hotel for exhibition.

Captain Brown also informs us that in immediate proximity to the safe he found the petrified body of a man, supposed to be, from the situation, an officer, still wearing clothing, although covered with mud. This he was compelled to leave for a future visit. This would be a great curiosity, and, if exhibited, would realize a fortune to an enterprising exhibitor. The work of wrecking the Cumberland and searching for another safe supposed to be in her, will be prosecuted with vigor, as soon as all arrangements are made.

The Late War.

The Librarian of Princeton, N. J., College is endeavoring to find as complete a collection as possible of books relating to the late civil war, and, with a view of carrying out that object, has sent a circular letter to the Alumni of the College who reside in the South, asking for the contribution of any documents that will shed light upon the history of the South during the struggle. All kinds of official documents, Confederate, State, or municipal; military code, army orders, medical reports, muster-rolls, newspaper files, speeches, sermons, poetry, pamplets of every sort; as well as narratives of field operations, of local military organizations, of personal adventure; and especially biography, as well as of the undistinguished as of the most famous; all are desired, whether printed or in manuscript.

The Tarboro Southerner recommends the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., of Raleigh, for a professorship at the University.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CITY CASE.

Judge Russell Opens for Defendants.

[Special to the JOURNAL.]

The case of A. H. Van Bokkelen and others against W. P. Canaday and others came up for hearing before the Supreme Court Wednesday. Ex-Judge Russell opened in behalf of defendants. He claims the act of the General Assembly to be unconstitutional in six particulars. It violates the electoral qualifications in requiring ninety days residence and occupation of lots; it creates the office of register and fills it; the wards are unequal; it violates the Fourteenth Amendment by grouping negroes together. A.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ITS ORGANIZATION—ELECTION OF PROFESSORS.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, June 16th.

The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina convened here to-day. Two Professors were elected. John B. Kimberly was elected Professor of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, and Ralph Graves, Jr., Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Professor Kimberly is a Northern gentleman, who taught school for many years in the Eastern portion of the State, and succeeded Rev. Dr. Wheate in the Faculty of the University, resigning after the close of the war. He resides now in Buncombe county. EDS. JOURNAL.]

HEADQUARTERS.

THE CORRUPTION CASE—IMPORTANT DECISION.

GOTHAM.

RECEPTION OF THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

CIVIL RIGHTS—NEGROES AND THEATRES.

NEW YORK, June 16—Noon.—At the breakfast given to the Charleston Washington Light Infantry yesterday, a letter was read from Gov. Tilden, expressing regret at his inability to be present and welcoming them to the State of New York. This was followed by brief addresses from Gen. Woodward, of the Governor's staff, and from Col. Marshal Lefferits, of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment.

NEW YORK, June 16—Night—Some three weeks ago W. W. Tilottson, treasurer of Booth's theatre was charged before Commissioner Davenport with having violated the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to sell a ticket to Davis, a colored man, and as such not entitled to a seat in the theatre elsewhere than in a portion of the upper part of the house set apart for colored persons. At the time of Tilottson's arrest his counsel claimed that he had not violated the law, inasmuch as its prohibition of discrimination as to color did not apply to theatres which were managed simply as private business speculations, subject to such regulations as to admission as their proprietors might deem proper to impose. Tillottson waived an examination and gave bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. During the sessions of the Grand Jury, Davis has been before it several times, but failed to impress the jurors that he had a case that they were warranted in entertaining and they therefore presented no bill against Tillottson. In view of the interest taken in this case, this action of the Grand Jury is important.

MARYLAND.

LYNCHING OF THE NEGRO SEMMES AT ANNAPOLIS.

HE IS TAKEN OUT OF JAIL BY A MOB AND HUNG.

ANNAPOLIS, June 14—Noon.—A mob, composed principally of residents of Anne Arundel county, in which the recent outrage upon Miss Jackson was committed by the negro Semmes, came into this city at a very early hour this morning, and proceeding to the jail, demanded the keys from the jailor, with a view of taking Semmes out and executing him. The jailor was searched, and the keys having been found, a large number of visitors went to the cell of the negro, and finding him chained, dragged him away without releasing him from irons, and taking him a short distance from the city and near the railroad track, hung him to a tree, where he still hangs. A large number of citizens and others have visited the place to-day to view his remains. The mob was well provided with pick-axes, crow-bars and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail, had they met with forcible resistance. The negro did not say a word when he was taken. Some of the lychers proposed taking another negro who was in jail awaiting trial for rape, which he committed on a colored woman, but others demurred, and the mob was pacified with taking Semmes. A coroner's inquest will be held upon the remains to-day. Many of the lynchers were painted black and some were masked.

BUNKER HILL.

NORFOLK BLUES AND RICHMOND KNIGHTS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

NORFOLK, June 14—Noon.—The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues left for Boston this afternoon on the steamer Wm. Lawrence. They were escorted to the steamer by the Battalion of United States Marines, headed by the Naval Band and by the City Guard. The flags of the shipping in port were displayed, and a number of steamers accompanied the Wm. Lawrence to Hampton Roads. As the Wm. Lawrence swung out from the wharf they were saluted by the United States receiving ship New Hampshire, which was returned by the Blues amidst the wildest enthusiasm. Salutes were exchanged with Gen. Barry, at Fort Monroe. A number of distinguished gentlemen accompanied the Blues, among are Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Col. Waltea Taylor, who was Adjutant General on Gen. R. E. Lee's staff, M. Glennan, of the Virginian, and others.

RICHMOND, June 14—Noon.—Richmond Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, left at 3 P. M., via York River route and Boston, to participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial Celebration. The visiting Knights number sixty, but will be joined by others on the route, and expect to number seventy-five upon their arrival at Boston. The Commandery is in charge of that eminent Commander, Wm. E. Tander, and will be the guests of De-Molay and the Commandery of Boston. They will be absent about ten days.

Col. M. L. McCorkle has been nominated by the Democrats of Catawba county for the Convention.

Dark eyes show power. Anybody who has his eyes well blacked will feel the full force of that remark.

THE HOMICIDE.

Examination of James Burgess Before William P. Canaday, Mayor of the City of Wilmington, on the 12th Day of June, A. D., 1875, Charged With the Murder of Charles Jackson, (Colored.)

Adam Empie and John L. Holmes, Esqrs., appeared for the accused and DuBrutz Cutlar, Esq., for the prosecution.

Ransom McMillan, sworn and examined for the prosecution:

Question—State all you know relative to the killing of Charles Jackson by James Burgess.

Answer—On Thursday night last Charles Jackson, Albert Thompson and Ransom McMillan were out serenading; we went serenading; we went down to Gilbert's saloon in the city, on Water street, between Dock and Market streets; we played three tunes outside, and were invited into the bar room by the barkeeper; he invited, us three, to take a drink; after taking the drink, the barkeeper asked me what I would charge to go one hour serenading; I told him one dollar; he refused to give me one dollar and offered me a smaller sum, which we accepted, and we went to serenade a house; afterwards we returned to the bar; after we returned to the bar, E. F. Martin and the defendant Burgess were standing in the door of the bar room talking outside; Charles Jackson, Albert Thompson and myself went into the bar; I told the barkeeper we had returned; he said all right, play us a tune; after we finished playing, I said, now we will take a drink and a smoke; he then gave us a drink and a smoke, and then I said, now we will go Mr. barkeeper. As I got to the door the defendant Burgess said dont go yet, he said he wanted us to play some more for him; I said of course, if there was any money in it, I would stay longer and play; I left him and E. F. Martin talking together, and I went up to Charles Jackson, the deceased, and Albert Thompson and told them all right we would play more. In a little while the defendant, Burgess, asked what we charged; before I could speak Charles Jackson said $2 50; Burgess then said, you have nothing to do with it, I was not talking to you, I am talking to the leader. Charles Jackson said, I am just as much interested as the leader is; Burgess then went from me to Jackson, and they got into close quarters, and got to shaking fists into each others faces; then Burgess said to Jackson, he would shoot him; then I got between them, and begged them to stop, and they would not. I said, "if you men will fight, I have no money to pay to the court, and I will leave you off."

The defendant in jail then said whatever Burgess said he would do it. Then as soon as he spoke that word he came from behind the counter and ran to Charles Jackson and caught him under the throat and pushed him back against the wall.—Charles Jackson, the deceased, broke his hold; then the deceased ran out doors. Then the defendant in jail and Burgess took after him. Then in a little while after that, I heard a pistol fire on Water street, between the bar and Market street. A little while after the pistol was fired, the defendant in jail and Burgess came back to the bar room. I said to the defendant in jail where was that pistol fired? He said he did not know; it sounded to him like it was across the river. He was then in a fever for me and Albert Thompson and Burgess to come out of the bar room. He was shaking his hand and said that damned nigger has shot my hand, or broken it in some way; did not say what nigger.—Defendant Jackson in jail exhibited his hand, and showed marks of the skin turned up a little on his fore-finger of the right hand. He told us, Albert Thompson, Burgess and myself, to leave; he would get a relief directly. As I turned the corner of the bend as you come out of Gilbert's bar room, Mr. James M. Cowan, the watchman, met me. I said what way was that pistol fired here? He said he did not know, it sounded to him like it was over the river. Then as I got to the corner of Market and Water streets Albert Thompson said to me, who is this lying down here? I examined and found it was the deceased, Charles Jackson; I took hold of him and called him, and he made no answer. I said to Thompson let us go back to the bar room; these men have killed Charles Jackson. The deceased was lying in the gutter on Water street on his left side, with his head towards the North, with his hand resting on the curbstone, and was lying about five feet from the corner of Market street. We went back to the bar-room, and found the defendant, in jail, Jackson, in the bar room. I told him he or Burgess had killed Charley. He said what Charley? I told him, the one who was in here playing bass. I came out then and went back to the deceased. As I came back to the bar room, after finding the deceased, I saw Burgess going through the Market House. I then helload to an officer to catch that man, which one done; and he was then taken down to the deceased. The policeman then took us all to the Guard House.

The hour at which the pistol was fired was about 3½ o'clock in the morning of the Thursday night of which I first spoke.

Q. What time elapsed between the time when the deceased ran from the bar room, pursued by Burgess and the defendent Jackson in jail, and the report of the pistol?

A. It was about five minutes. And as soon as the pistol fired, allowing, in my opinion, time to walk from the corner of Market and Water street, Burgess and Jackson in jail returned to the bar room.

CROSS EXAMINED BY MR. EMPIE.

The statement I have made contains all I know about the matter. I have been examined before. I have made no mistake to-day in my testimony. I may have omitted in my examination the other day, as I was worried and had been up all night. I stated in my examination before the corner that Burgess threatened to shoot the deceased. I did not state in that examination that all Burgess did was to shake his fists in the deceased's face. I did not see any pistol in Burgess' hand while he was in the bar room nor with any pistol at all. When Burgess threatened to shoot deceased he run his hand under his coat behind him, but did not pull out any pistol. At that time Burgess and deceased were arm's length from each other. The deceased had said nothing more to Burgess, but that it would cost $2 50. Don't know whether deceased and Burgess had ever met before that night. There was nothing to hinder Burgess from striking deceased, except my getting in between them. Jackson—in jail, without any provocation from the deceased, walked round from the bar and caught the deceased by the throat. Burgess made no effort to strike deceased, when Jackson caught the deceased by the throat. Burgess stood off some distance till the deceased broke loose from Jackson and run. Burgess was two or three feet from the deceased when Jackson had deceased by the throat. Deceased run right out the door towards Market street, followed first by Jackson and afterwards immediately by Burgess; were gone just about five minutes before heard pistol fire. I was standing, when pistol fired, in the door of the bar room; Albert Thompson with me. I don't think it could have been shorter time than five minutes; might have been. My best impression is it was at least four minutes. The pistol fired sounded like it was towards Market street; best of my judgment is it was towards Market street.

I asked Mr. Cowan where that pistol was shot at; asked him because he was coming from the direction in which I thought the pistol was fired. After pistol fired I can't say whether it was 4, 5, 6 or 7 minutes before I met Mr. Cowan. Mr. C. was coming towards me, and I was going towards Market street when we met. I asked him who shot that pistol? He said it was across the river. I did not say to him that the man who shot that pistol, had shot Mr. Jackson, the barkeeper. Burgess did not go with us when we left the bar room after the pistol was fired. After finding the deceased and returning to the bar room we found Burgess and Jackson at the bar room. I charged Jackson and Burgess with killing deceased. They did not deny it. I did not say before the coroner that Burgess and Jackson said they did not know who killed deceased; can't say that Burgess was drunk. He did not act like he was. We had taken three drinks that night. Three drinks will have no effect on me, and was sober enough to know everything that happened in my presence that night. Albert Thompson was sober too. When I went up to deceased I saw a man standing there; don't know who he was. He was a colored man who was afterwards arrested. I did not go out after the deceased and the defendants, Burgess and Jackson, when they ran off, because I did not think they were going to kill him, or that there would be any more of it after they ran off. The decased was my brother-in-law.

RE EXAMINED BY THE MAYOR.

When Thompson and I came up to where the deceased was lying, I had passed by the deceased, not having seen him, and Thompson coming after me, discovered him lying in the gutter. I forgot, in my examination before coroner to state that when we got to the deceased there was a man standing there with his back to the post on the corner, and he stated that he had not seen the deceased. I heard only one report of a pistol. I have no pistol. When Burgesss and Jackson returned to bar room, after the discharge of the pistol, they come from the direction of Market street.

Albert Thompson sworn and examined by the prosecutor.

About 3 or 3½ o'clock, of the morning of Thursday last, me, Charley Jackson and Ransom McMillan, were invited in the bar room by Mr. Burgess; we said to Jackson the barkeeper, well, we have come according to promise; he said take seats and play a tune or so. We did so. He then asked us up to drink; we took drinks. Burgess took McMillan aside and asked him what he charged to play for them till day break. Charley Jackson spoke up and said, two dollars and a half. Burgess said, you shut your mouth, I am talking to the leader, you have nothing to do with it. Charley said he had as much to do with it as the leader had; he had been up all night, and wanted to know what he was to get. Burgess and Charley commenced speaking hard words to each other and Burgess started towards Charley and Charley towards Burgess; and me and Ransom got between them. As Burgess made towards Charley, Burgess put his hand behind him, and threatened to shoot him. We sorter quieted them down, and then they commenced talking again, and Burgess pulled off his coat, and they started together again, like they were going to fight. We stopped them again, and then they began to quarrel again and Ransom McMillan said if you are going to have a fuss, I will have nothing to do with it. As soon as that was done Charley Jackson, the bar keeper, ran round and caught the deceased by the throat. Mr. Burgess then pitched in too. They all got mangled and tangled till they got to the door. Deceased broke loose from them and ran towards Market dock, and Burgess and Jackson, the barkeeper, ran right after him. After they were gone about a minute, I heard a pistol fire. About a minute after the pistol fired, they returned together to the bar room. Ransom McMillan asked, gentlemen, where was that pistol fired? Jackson, the barkeeper, was slinging his hand, and making a great fuss and replied that he thought the pistol was fired across the river, and said his finger had been broken or bit in the tangle, by the man he was entangled with. He then said I am very much obliged to you fellows. I would be much obliged if you will get out of here now. I will get relief directly. We then went straight out of the door towards Market dock and met Mr. Cowan, the watchman, and asked him if he heard a pistol fire. Cowan said he did. We kept on to the corner of Market and Water streets and found a man standing there; asked him if he heard pistol fire; he said he did, just as he landed at the dock; just then I looked down and saw a man lying in the gutter; we examined and found it was Charley Jackson, the deceased; we went straight back to the bar room; found Burgess and Jackson, the bar keeper, both in the bar; Ransom said to them, gentlemen, one or the other of you shot that man who was in here, and you had the row with. They denied it, and said they knew nothing about it; they had heard the pistol fire, but thought it was across the river. Ransom McMillan and Burgess and I left the bar room, going towards Market street; Burgess was ahead of us; he turned the corner of Market and Water streets, McMillan called to police to arrest him; police arrested him and brought him back; he said he knew nothing about it; when he left the bar room ahead of us, he just walked out quietly and moderately.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Have been examined about this matter before the coroner. I stated substantially, then, what I have now; only then I spoke of both of the defendants, and now of one particularly. I had not been drinking freely; took only three drinks, took two drinks before we went serenading; twenty minutes between them. There had been no difficulty between the parties until the deceased spoke as to how much would be charged for playing till daylight. About a minute elapsed between the time when the deceased went out, and the report of the pistol; heard only one report. Don't know the man who was standing at the corner when we found the deceased. He was arrested. He was standing within five feet of the body of the deceased. The only provocation for the barkeeper, Jackson, catching the deceased by the throat was what the deceased said to Burgess. Did not see any pistol presented in the bar room; only saw Burgess make the motion with hand under coat; am no kin or relation to deceased. Deceased did not have a pistol that night. Did not go to see after the deceased, what happened to him, because I thought deceased had got away, and was glad of it. Think it was two minutes interval between their running off and return to the bar.

Dr. D. M. Buie was then examined by the prosecution, and stated that he was called to examine the body of the deceased and made two examinations. In the first examination the body was not stripped and he discovered only one wound which had the appearance of having been inflicted by a pistol ball fired from a Smith & Weston. He mentioned a circumstance as worthy or notice that the jaws of the deceased were set and the muscles of the face were rigid; a condition that is rarely seen when the deceased comes to his death from gun-shot wounds. This ball entered under the chin and lodged under the *cerebellum*. When the body of the deceased was being prepared for burial the witness was again summoned to examine another wound which up to this time had escaped no-

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY JUNE 18, 1875.

[CONCLUDED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

tice. This was inflicted by a ball which entered the person in the region of the chest, varying around under the arm, which likewise was probably fired from a pistol of the same calibre and pattern.

This closed the examination of witnesses, the accused offering no testimony.

Mr. Empie asked what amount the Court would fix bail at.

The Mayor thought he would have to commit the prisoner without bail, but would hear counsel on a motion to admit to bail.

Mr. Empie spoke at some length in support of the proposition that the accused was, according to the testimony, guilty of manslaughter only, and therefore was entitled to the privileges of bail; that the facts elicited by the testimony clearly established the *furor brevis* that precluded the idea of malice which was of the essence of murder.

Mr. Holmes followed Mr. Empie for the accused, who in turn, was followed by City Attorney Cutlar for the prosecution.

After argument the Mayor refused the prisoner bail and committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the approaching term of the Superior Court.

Preliminary Examinary of Caleb N. Snow before "Bill Moore," Colored Justice of the Peace, so-called.

One of the prisoners accused of murdering the colored man, Charles Jackson, having undergone a preliminary examination on Monday before Mayor Cannady, the other, Caleb N Snow, *alias* W. T. Jackson, was, on Tuesday, brought before this tribunal.

At ten o'clock the Court took its seat.

This lank specimen of African superstition, who believes that the blood of the victim will flow out afresh when touched by the murderer, took his seat on the bench in the Superior Court Room. After sitting in "blissful ignorance" of the first steps to be taken in the examination, for several minutes, relieving the dull monotony of the scene by a continuous mopping of his ebony head with a white handkerchief, he was urged by Mr. Empie to proceed. The justice said he was not ready to proceed. He wanted "all de witnesses here. Some ov dem haint got here yit; and de offerser have g t some of dem *surpenias* in his pocket till yit."

Mr. Empie further explained to this son of benightedness that if there were any important witnesses absent, an adjournment could be taken from day to day, and from hour to hour, until they could be brought in, and it was altogether proper to proceed with the witnesses who were then in the court room, and thereby save a great deal of valuable time.

The court then called round him a great number of witnesses, white and colored, male and female, and administered to them the following, so-called, oath, which was taken down *verbatim*, upon the spot: "You and each ob yer solumly swar dat you will tell de truth and de whole truth between the State and W. Jackson."

Albert Thompson, one of the colored band of which the deceased was a member, whose testimony in another branch of this case, investigated before Mayor Cannady on Monday last, was reported in the JOURNAL of yesterday was the first witness examined.

Not long after he had commenced his narative a break in the proceedings commenced, and without any apparent reason or object in view, for twolong hours the *jistiss* sat in silence upon the bench; the crowd stood in listless silence behind the bar and nothing was done *apparently*. We say *apparently*, for those who believed that nothing was being done were grossly mistaken. The *jistiss* looked straight forward at his "officer of court" in front of him; his officer looked at him, "and sir they both looked at each other."

After this entertainment had proceeded for a little more than two hours, the witness on the stand, Thompson, resumed his narrative, which he gave in almost the identical words that were reported in yesterday's JOURNAL as his testimony before the Mayor. He must have been a diligent student of the columns of the JOURNAL, from its first appearance on yesterday morning up to the hour of the trial, to have been enabled to follow the identical *words* so accurately.

During the examination of this witness, a little of the wonderful wisdom of this wonderfully wise court would accidentally crop out. Mr. Empie, being necessarily compelled to retire to his office for a few minutes, on business of importance, the *jestiss* stopped the witness until Mr. Empie should return. The prisoner told the court there was no necessity for waiting, and asked him to proceed. "Ah, no, sah," replied the sable judge, "yer can't bribe me."

And again it transpired from the mouth of this witness that the prisoners had been taken to view and touch the body of the deceased, by the order of this wonderful *jestiss*. It is said that Moore is a diligent reader of the *Police Gazette*, and from this never failing mine of legal lore, together with the traditions that have come down to him from the head waters of the Nile, he mostly gets his supply of law.

The testimony of Albert Thompson was nothing more than a repetition of his testimony in the Mayor's Court, as was that of the witness McMillian, and will not be reproduced here.

In addition to these witnesses as to the facts connected with the homicide

MR. JAMES M. COWAN

was examined, and stated that he was on Princess street, near Water, heard a pistol fire, walked down Water across Market street; met a colored man standing at the gun. He asked me what time it was; I told him it was about 3½ o'clock. I proceeded on towards Gilbert's Bar; on the end of the ally I met Ransom McMillian and Albert Thompson coming out. Ransom asked me if I heard that pistol fire; told him I did and thought it was accross the river; he also asked me who was that standing at the post, whether it was a policeman. I told him it was a colored man now standing there. He observed to me, whoever shot that pistol, shot Jackson the bar-keeper in the finger somewhere. I immediately asked Jackson if he was hurt badly. He told me not bad, but asked me to take that man out there. I did so. Going out I met Ransom and Thompson coming back who said that Charley Jackson was dead. I told him I reckoned not, that they were up all night drinking and playing around and I thought he was asleep. I asked him where he was. He said he was at the corner. Burgess and myself passed on to the body, the colored man still standing there. The deceased was lying with his head towards the North, on his left side, his left arm under him, his right arm lying on the curbstone of the pavement. I immediately went to work and examined him; felt his pulse, moved his right arm and examined his heart and found that he was dead; Burgess was standing there at the time; he left and said he was going home; Ransom McMillan and Albert Thompson came up at this time; Burgess walked up towards the Market House; Ransom halloaed out to arrest that man, he had killed his brother. Burgess was arrested and brought back; at that time the police whistle was blown; several of the policemen came down; then there I made the proposition that the whole party ought to be arrested, which was done; it was about seven or eight minutes from the time I heard the pistol shot until I got down there; Burgess was pretty drunk.

MISS HARRIET BOONE,

stated she was at the house where the prisoner Snow was arrested, when he was arrested; that the defendant had previously come to her house, asked for a place to rest, complaining of being sick; he retired immediately to the room which I showed him. The Sheriff told me at the window that he was in search of the prisoner and I told prisoner; this was between daylight and sunrise; prisoner had been in habit of coming there very early, but not at that hour

Cross examined by Mr. Empie:

Mr. Snow had slept at my house very frequently, and it was nothing unusual for him to do so; I fixed the room for him, to make him comfortable; he was there the night before that until 9 o'clock, or just before 9.

J. G. Dukes. About half past three o'clock heard pistol fire in direction of the river; in five or ten minutes heard an alarm, catch that man, or stop that man, he shot my brother, or something of that kind; I am a watchman on Carolina block; I told the man to stop, which he did and went back with me where the body was lying; an officer got me to go around to Gilbert's bar with him to examine the bar to see if Mr. Jackson was there; examined, but could not find him.

Dr. D. M. Buie—On the morning of last Friday, the 11th of June, was requested to examine the body of a colored man, said to be named Charles Jackson, lying on a plank in front of Lemmerman & Coney's, near Water street; endeavored to make an examination there; deceased was cut on the sharp portion of chin, wound of oblong shape, edges of which were apart, and rather rugged; endeavored to introduce a probe but found difficulty in introducing it; the body was then removed to where he is said to have lived, on Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth streets; after enlarging the wound, found dark looking cavity with rugged edges, into which the probe entered without difficulty; continued its course until interrupted by the skull bone, or some resisting force, which by measurement was the inside skull or back portion of the head; there were no indications of fracture of the skull; when probe was introduced, blood oozed from the ears. If a ball or instrument had been introduced where the probe went it would have killed the party instantly. The cavity seemed to have been made by a ball though it may have been made by a spike or some such instrument. This examination was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. A short time afterwards, I returned to the Coroner as I had learned that there were marks of another wound. There was evidently a mark where a ball had entered the right shoulder an inch and a half or two inches below the crown of the shoulder. On probing, the probe touched the bone, hard substance found on fifth rib, left side below the nipple, it come through between 5th and 6th and lodged in the 5th under cover of the bone. That was proven to be a pointed conical ball, such as are used in cartridges. I then opened the chest after ascertaining the direction of the wound. The ball had entered under the arm pit without coming out through the skin, and did not stop until it came in contact with the 5th rib, passing through some of the large arteries and the auricles of the heart. The chest was filled with clotted blood. This wound would have produced death instantly.

There the examination was brought to a close the prisoner offering no testimony.

And then came the words of jurisprudence as follows, (to-wit:)

"De Court doesn't see anything, but dat de defendant has to be *bounded* over to de next term of de Superior Court to answer de charge of murder."

Which was afterwards explained to mean that the prisoner was to be sent to jail.

Board of County Commissioners

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Jas. Wilson, Chairman, and Messrs. Morri , VanAmringe and Wagener were present. After authorizing the Chairman to advertise for sealed proposals for medical attendance upon the county poor, the Board took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At this session a full Board was present.

The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to get possession of the tax list. Mr. Bellamy desired to have Mr. Potts, one of the Assessors, sworn, which was done. Mr. Potts stated that he was employed by the Board as Township Clerk; was at work on said list about sixty-five days. He stated that he was both willing and anxious to deliver the books, but was prevented by Messrs. Gardner and Cassidey, who had said they would do nothing more until they knew what they were to receive.

Mr. Van Amringe offered the following premable and resolution:

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners did at their last meeting require certain persons to return the list equalizing the taxes of Wilmington Township; and

WHEREAS, The work required of the said persons has never been performed by any persons in less than seventy-eight days; and

WHEREAS, The said persons have only been sixty-five days including to-day, therefore

Resolved, That T. M. Gardner and J. J. Cassidey be requested to return the said information by Monday next or as soon thereafter as possible.

The following substitute offered by Mr. Wilson was adopted:

WHEREAS, Messrs. T. M. Gardner and J. J. Cassidey having asked for further time to hand in the tax list.

Resolved, Tha Messrs. Cassidey and Gardner have until Wednesday the 23d day of June, 1875, to give in the tax list of Wilmington Township as equalized and amended.

John G. Wagener, Chairman of the Committee on Road and Bridges, submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Roads and Bridges most respectfully report that they have personally examined the public bridge over Smith's Creek, also the bridge over Green's mill stream, and find said bridges in a dangerous condition. They therefore recommend that said bridges be put in good repairs immediately.

It was ordered that these bridges be repaired forthwith.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Bellamy in behalf of Mr. Potts was tabled:

WHEREAS, S. F. Potts and Anthony Howe are not responsible for the failure of those appointed to equalize the tax list of Wilmington Township, *and whereas*, they have rendered 65 days services for said work, it is ordered by the Board that S. T. Potts and Anthony Howe be allowed compensation for 65 days work in equalizing the taxes of Wilmington Township; said compensation to be hereafter fixed by the Board.

It was moved by Mr. Van Amringe that the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of two to examine the work of J. H. Smyth for two indexes and to find out how far said work has advanced, as well as the amount received by him for said work to date. The motion prevailed.

Mr. H. C. Glouger was granted license to retail liquor.

The Board then adjourned.

Greensboro Female College.

The Fall Term of this fine school will open on the 18th of August. Wilmington has visible and lovely evidences of the efficiency and discipline of this College.

Rev. R. S. Moran, D. D.

The many friends of Dr. Moran, in our city, will doubtless be pleased to learn of his permanent location. From a gentleman friend of ours, who is a regular correspondent of the Doctor's, we are informed that he has been engaged to supply the pulpit of Bethany Independent Methodist Church at Baltimore.

The Lucy Vick.

Under the head of missing vessels in the New York *Journal of Commerce* we find the following concerning the above beautiful barquentine, named in compliment to Miss Lucy Vick, a daughter of our esteemed friend, Capt. S. W. Vick, of this city. The *Lucy Vick* has made several successful trips from the old continent to this port and is one of the regular line of sailing vessels for which Messrs. Vick & Mebane are agents.

"The British bark *Lucy Vick*, Capt. Bossanoe, sailed from Swansea on the 26th of last February, bound to Boston, and as she has not yet arrived, serious apprehensions are felt that she has foundered at sea. She had a heavy cargo of iron on board consigned to Messrs. Naylor & Co. and the Eastern Railroad. The *Lucy Vick* is 297 tons register, built in 1873, hailing from Fleetwood. Eng., and is owned by Thomas Seed, of that port.

Personal.

Col. W. L. Steele was in the city yesterday, on his way to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the University, at Raleigh, to-morrow. We thank him for the pleasure of a visit.

Capt. F. H. Cameron, the efficient Vice President and General Manager of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. He visits Wilmington as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum, for the purpose of locating an Asylum for the colored insane, in accordance with an act of the Legislature.

Col. S. L. Fremont left the city yesterday for a brief visit to West Point, here being a general reunion of the graduates there on the 17th instant.

Pender County.

The Commissioners of Pender county met yesterday at South Washington to complete the work of organizing their county affairs.

The bond of Mr. John A. Jones, the Treasurer, was accepted. Messrs. James Garrison, R. H. Murphy, T. Gauganous, P. Montague, E. Porter and Bruce Williams were his sureties.

The bond of C W Manning, as Register of Deeds, was accepted and filed, Messrs. E. D. Walker, S. H. Manning, W. P. Canaday and Mrs. A. M. Gamberg going on the bond.

Mr. Bruce Williams filed his bond as Surveyor, with Messrs. James Garrason, Joel Hines and W. S. Pridgon as sureties.

The Surveyor was directed to run the county lines.

Humiliating and Outrageous.

It has already been stated in these columns that on Saturday last, two officers, acting under the precept, (or whatever name the authority may be called, for we know of no such writ or process in the law) of our colored Solon, Bill Moore, went to the common jail where Burgess and Jackson were confined for the homicide of Charles Jackson, colored, got possession of their persons, carried them to where the dead body had been laid out and compelled them to touch it with their hands, under the superstitious belief prevalent among the ignorant blacks, that if they were the murderers, blood would run from the dead body when it was touched.

This is a revivor of a relict of African barbarism which we thought had been extinguished ages ago and could only be found among its native jungle on the head waters of the Nile.

This man Moore and those officers who acted under his commands have committed a grave offense against the persons of these prisoners, be they guilty or innocent of the crimes wherewith they are charged; and we confidently expect the action of a court which is competent to punish all such acts of lawlessness.

That any community of American citizens can still be cursed with the existence of such, so called, courts of justice, is indeed humiliating and outrageous; and to the good people of the Cape Fear section we can truthfully say that "The heathen have come into thine inheritance."

Columbus County.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Columbus county have called a Convention to meet at Whiteville on Monday, July 5th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to the State Convention.

The Committee request the following gentlemen to call primary meetings in their respective townships:

Upper Bogue—J. W. Hall, G. W. Flinn and B. F. Pierce.

Lower Bogue—Melton Campbell, H. B Short and J. A. Clark.

Welch's Creek—S. W. Smith, John Creech and Orran Lennon.

Whiteville—W. C. Powell, W. H. Sellers and E. W. Wooten.

Western Prong—Shade Wooten, M. W. Pridgen and T. K. Wiggens.

Tatoms—Caswell Porter, J. C. Lennon and Daniel Shaw.

Fair Bluff—J. J. Williamson, E. D. Mears and Alex Sessoms.

Williams'—Elihu Mears, J. B. Harrelson and Jackson Powell.

Bug Hill—E. W. Fowler, Henyard Long and Jonathan Gore.

Lee's—C. C. Gore, M. J. Ward and S. M. Pierce.

Wilmington District.

Below we give for the benefit of our readers the appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder, for his third round of quarterly meetings for the present Conference year of the Wilmington District:

Kenansville, at Charity Chapel, June 19 and 20.

Wilmington, at Fifth Street, June 27 and 28.

Clinton, at Goshen, July 18 and 19.

Cokesburg, at Bethel, July 25 and 26.

Whiteville, at Abbottsburg, August 1 and 2.

Elizabeth, at Bladen Springs, August 8 and 9.

Bladen and C. F. Mission, at Center, August 15 and 16.

Topsail, August 22 and 23.

Magnolia, at Harrell's Store, August 29 and 30.

Wilmington, at Front Street, September 5 and 6.

Smithville, at Smithville, September 12 and 13.

ANSON COUNTY.

Hail—Crops—Conventions, &c,

A friend at Lilesville writes us of a disastrous storm of rain, wind and hail which passed over the Northeastern portion of Anson on Saturday evening last. From a mile North of Lilesville to Duma's and Standback's ferries an immenee amount of damage was done to the crops, several fields of oats, wheat, corn and cotton being utterly ruined. Up to this time the crops were generally very promising and in good condition.

On the 26th the Anson Conservatives nominates candidates for Convention, at Wadesboro.

It is thought that the Radicals of Craven county will nominate Judge Thomas and R. F. Lehman for the Convention.

Catawba Springs.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Catawba White Sulphur Springs.

From several years experience we can truthfully say that there is no more pleasant or healthful resort in the country. We have never known a person to try these celebrated waters who was not benefited, or who was not pleased with the place.

We are glad to know that quite a number of rooms have been engaged and the prospect for a large and pleasant crowd of visitors is very good.

Executive Committee Meeting

HDQRS. CENTRAL EX. COM., Democratic Conservative Party, New Hanover County, Wilmington, N. C., June 17, 1875.

The members of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of New Hanover county (being the Committee as constituted before the county of Pender was established) are requested to meet at the *Star* office, in this city, Wednesday June 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The object of the meeting is to call a County Convention to nominate three candidates for the Constitutional Convention.

W. H. BERNARD, Chairman.

A Card.

***Editors Wilmington Journal*, Sirs: —In several issues of your weekly, since the election in Pender county, I have noticed articles from different parties, invariably using my name in such a way as to place me in a false position before the public. Up to the last article from South Washington, dated June 7th, I have treated these attacks with the contempt they deserved. This last one, however, is so fraught with palpable falsehoods that I feel it my duty to defend myself, and I take occassion now to do so by branding "Spectator's" charge against me (as having deserted my party in the late campaign in Pender) as false.**

One would judge from the writing of this miserable drone that he was at Washington merely as a "spectator," but if the truth was known his mission was that of office-seeking, and too, at the hands of the very men he so much abuses, to-wit: the Board of County Commissioners. I dare say if these pross-com newspaper correspondents would cease to bore the Democrats of Pender with their croaking effusions and attend to their legitimate callings (if any they have) there would be more union among the friends of Pender.

Respectfully,
B. G. LARKINS.

Lillington, Pender county, June 12th, 1875.

The Beecher Trial.

As the Beecher trial draws to a close the excitement in Brooklyn and New York is becoming intense and all-pervading. The Brooklyn Argus, of Friday, says:

"After five months waiting with various floods and ebbs of interest, the excitement was yesterday such as has not been seen in Brooklyn since the trial commenced. On the previous day Mr. Beach admitted that Mr. Beecher was a great man, and had done many noble things, but said he proposed to show that this did not guarantee to him the right to desecrate Theodore Tilton's home. Aside from the sardine-like pack in the Court House, several hundred persons assembled around the building to hear the explanation. Mr. Beach was frequently interrupted by applause during his remarks, which the Court was powerless to suppress, and when he left the building he was surrounded by an immense, cheering crowd, which followed him until he took refuge in Judge Morris' office.

"Beach briefly touched upon the theory once so prevalent of granting indulgences to those who contributed money or service to society. But he said, this community and this age of the world are not prepared to sanction the idea of sacrificing one man's family to gratify the passions of any other man, even if that man were Henry Ward Beecher. Under such a rule, what has occurred to Tilton's household may occur to that of any person. In reply to the argument of the other side, that Mr. Beecher's previous professions and oath of his sacred office forbid the idea that he could have committed the offence of adultery, Mr. Beach recited the history of sixteen clergymen who had been convicted of this offence.

"The scene at the adjournment of the court was certainly one of the most remarkable that ever characterized a judicial proceeding in any country. The vast concourse that thronged the entrances, crowded the stairway and filled the vestibule, lingered to greet the orator of the day, and when Mr. Beach emerged, the enthusiasm that had been so long repressed found vent in a perfect storm of cheers. Anon it subsided, only to break forth again with greater ardor than before, the multitude following him down the street, and continuing their acclamations until he disappeared. If this case lacked anything to make it historic, such an outburst goes far to supply that want. It recalls the popular tumult so graphically described by Macaulay, that followed the trial of the Bishops, and the demonstrations that atetnded the impeachment of Warren Hastings when old Westminster echoed to the sonorous eloquence of Burke, the rattling volleys of Sheridan, and the fiery periods of Fox."

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. Hostetter's Stomache Bitters is the tonic, of all others, best calculated to perpetuate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, out-door laborers, employes in manufactories and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wineglassful of this pleasant safe-guard taken at regular intervals imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak and the dispeptic, derive incalculable benefit from its use and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

A World of Thanks is Due

To the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the *Quillaya Saponaria*, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its Bark gives to the fragrant SOZODONT much of its unrivalled efficacy as a preservative of the teeth.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: in the first place, we breed from the very best stock: and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which in our judgment are of incalculable advantage.

The Elmwood collar is made so that the corners cannot turn up. It holds its shape under all circumstances.

Vital Statistics and Mortality Rates.

The Board of Health of the District of Columbia have issued a report showing the method adopted by them in cleaning the cit es of Washington and Georgetown. In the course of this report valuable tables are published concerning the rates of mortality in a number of important cities, North and South. A compilation, never before made, of the percentage per thousand of population of deaths from all causes during the year 1874, taken from the official reports of the health officers of the different cities, on record in the registrar s office, gives the following mortality rates: Charleston, S. C., 38.96 per cent per 1,000 population; Savannah, Ga., 35.38; New Orleans, 32.76; Newark, N. J., 29.16; Troy, N. Y., 29.00; Augusta, Ga., 28 65; New York, 27.62; Fall River, Mass., 27.21 Pittsburg, 24.68; Cambridge, Mass., 24.56; Norfolk, 24.50; Richmond, 24.47; Brooklyn, 24.46; Lowell, Mass., 24.12; Jersey City, 23.97; Lawrence, Mass., 23.45; Memphis, Tenn., 22.96; Paterson, N. J., 22.30; Detroit, Mich., 21.67; Norwich, Conn., 21.35; Baltimore, 21.14; Boston, 20.83: Cincinati, 20.46; Worchester, Mass., 20.46; Lynn, Mass., 20.45; Chicago, 20.29; Salt Lake City, 20.03; Wilmington, Del., 19.38; Providence, R. I., 19.90; Alleghany City, Pa., 19.77; District of Columbia, 19.72; Philadelphia, 19.66; New Haven, 19.50; San Francisco, 19.25; Milwaukee, 19.09; Portland, 19.09; Salem, Mass., 19.07; Albany, N. Y., 18.08; Reading, Pa., 18.66; Quincy, Ill., 18.50; Buffalo, 18.46; Galveston, 18.41; Yonkers, N. Y., 18.35: Springfield, Mass., 18.33; Evansville, Ind., 18.00; Rochester, 17.56; Fort Wayne, Ind., 17.30; Cleveland, 16.69; Elmira, 16.42; Utica, N. Y., 16.42; St. Paul, 16.03; Bangor, Me., 15.65; Syracuse, N. Y., 15 07; Wheeling, W. Va., 14.66; St. Louis, 14.46; Dayton, Ohio, 14.09; Concord, N. H., 13.15; Hartford, Conn., 12.86; Toledo, 12.40; Dubaque, Iowa, 12.32; Newport, R. I., 12.30; Terre Haute, Ind., 12.20; Peoria, Ill., 11 16; Omaha, 11.00; Lansing, Mich., 9.26.

The District Board of Health also make an exhibit of the rates of mortality between the white and negro population, which tells its own story. The whites, in 1874, of the cities of Washington and Georgetown left this world at the rate of 19.30 per thousand; the blacks, 43.95 per thousand for the same period. The rate of increase of the white population by births over deaths was 4.15 per thousand, while the decrease of the colored population by deaths over births was 15.45 per thousand per annum.

This fearful mortality among the negroes and dimunition in births may set Henry Wilson & Co., to figuring out how long the freed people, without any hope of having their numbers swelled by immigration from abroad, are going to last in this country. Emancipation has brought them not life but death.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

— AND —

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 17, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME — No important change has taken place during the week in the condition of business affairs, and the markets generally throughout have been dull and devoid of any features of special interest. Speculation in every branch of trade is dormant, and business is confined to supplying the immediate wants of consumers, but there is the usual amount of business going on, considering the season, and the volume of trade has been as large as could reasonably have been expected.

The naval store trade for the week has remained almost entirely in its former quiet position. Towards the close of the week there was a little spurt of activity in the crude articles but the advance did not amount to much. Cotton continues to go down. In this line of business there is scarcely any trading going on. Only small lots of the lower grades being taken occasionally for home consumption.

The exports of naval stores and cotton during the past week were as follows: Cotton 357 bales, spirits turpentine 1,880 casks, rosin 8,131 bbls., crude turpentine 144 bbls., tar 257 bbls.

The position of financial affairs in entirely unchanged. Money is equally abundant to supply the wants of borrowers.

Ocean freights continue quiet. There was an increase of tonnage during the week. Rates of charter and freight are unchanged.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—The market for cotton here this week has throughout been dull and heavy, and since the opening prices have declined ¼ to ½c all round. We have no sales of importance to report. The views of sellers have been entirely above the terms offered by buyers, and the general amount of of business done was confined to a few bales for home consumption and for small shipments to Northern ports. At the close to-day, the market continues dull, and official quotations are entirely nominal.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	29 bales.
Saturday	13 "
Monday	23 "
Tuesday	44 "
Wednesday	140 "
Thursday	115 "

Being a total of 364 bales, against 357 bales for last week. The exports were 357 bales, against 256 bales for last week, and the stock is 792 bales against 1,015 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 13,869 bales, against 11,789 bales last week, 17,302 bales the previous week and 18,372 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,422,294 bales, against 3,727,987 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 305,693 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 27,681 bales, of which 23,953 were to Great Britian, 2,385 to France, and 1,343 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 262,767 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Ordinary		nominal.
Good Ordinary	13¼	cents.
Low Middling	14¼	"
Middling	14¾	"
Good Middling	15	"

ROSIN—Business in the rosin market for the week under review has been up to the ordinary avarage.—Most of the week the market was dull and buyers generally had the advantage but there were no concessions in their favor and prices generally ranged on about the same basis as last week. For Strained there was a moderate enquiry and a fair amount changed hands. In futures there was an absence of all trading, the enquiry principally existing for "spot" rosins which were required to meet the immediate shipping demands. Fine rosins were moderately active but there was a decline of about 25 cents on former quotations.

At the close the market for all grades is quiet at the quotations given below.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 47½ ₩ bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 200 bbls Low Pale to Window Glass at $5 to $5 75 ₩ bbl.

Monday—Sales of 100 bbls Extra No. 2 at $1 70 and Low No 1 at $2 25 ₩ bbl.

Tuesday—No sales reported.

Wednesday—Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 45, 250 bbls do. at $1 47½ and 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 50 ₩ bbl.

Thursday—Sales of 79 bbls Extra Pale at $5 25 ₩ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 13,933 bbls, against 9,044 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 8,131 bbls against 13,042 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 34,146 bbls against 28,344 bbls for last week.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 45@1 57½
Good Strained	1 50
No. 2	1 55
Extra No. 2	1 65
Low No. 1	2 00@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 00
Extra No. 1	4 00@4 25
Low Pale	4 25@4 50
Pale	5 00@5 50
Window Glass	6 00@6 25
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The spirits turpentine market for the week ending to-day has developed no new features worthy of note. It is true, however, that a little more demand has existed this week than last, but the quotations have not changed materially from those previously given, and the market is devoid of special interest. At the close to-day the market is quiet and firm at 30½ cents.

The receipts for the week were 3,384 casks, against 2,086 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 1,880 casks against 2,176 casks for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 5,636 casks against 4,132 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	200 casks at	30	cts. per	gal.
Saturday	100 "	30	"	"
Monday	50 "	30	"	"
Tuesday	150 "	30½	"	"
Wed'sday	50 "	30	"	"

Thursday, no sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The feeling in the market throughout the week appeared to be very strong, but up to Tuesday there was no alteration of prices. On this day, however, an advance of 10 cents on Yellow Dip and 25 cents on Virgin was established—since then and up to the close to-day there were no changes of quotations and the market rules steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 10 for Yellow Dip and $3 50 for Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 1,429 bbls, against 847 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 144 bbls against 125 bbls for last week and the stock in yard and afloat is 2,116 bbls. against 1,791 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	150	1 20	2 00	3 25
Saturday	276	1 20	2 00	3 25
Monday	250	1 20	2 00	3 25
Tuesday	150	1 20	2 10	3 50
Wed'y	150	1 20	2 10	3 50
Thursday	100	1 20	2 10	3 50

TAR—There has been a better demand for this article during the week than has existed for some time past. Considerable lots have been taken by exporters and the market has advanced 5 cents. The receipts are extremely small, barely sufficient to meet the daily wants of buyers and the stock is light. At the close to-day the market is firm at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 436 bbls. against 577 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 257 bbls. against 2,825 bbls. for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 3,067 bbls against 2,888 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	75 bbls at	$1 70	per bbl	
Saturday	39 "	"	1 70	"
Monday	69 "	"	1 70	"
Tuesday	51 "	"	1 75	"
Wednesday	28 "	"	1 75	"
Thursday	50 "	"	1 75	"

GRAIN—The grain market has been more active this week than last, owing to the larger receipts and better demand which has existed. CORN—The corn market has been active, with a better demand and more sales than last week. There were four cargo arrivals, as follows: Schr Ada, 1,988 bushels; Schr Carrie, 1,800 bushels; Schr Rebecca, 2,000 bushels, and Schr William, 1,000 bushels. The first two cargoes came to dealers and were placed into store. The cargo of the Schr Rebecca sold at 95c and the cargo of the Schr William, 1,000 bushels, sold in sacks at $1 01 per bushel. The market for cargoes at the close is quiet at 95 cents. The receipts for the week were 2,000 bushels from Baltimore, 4,988 bushels from Eastern counties and about 2,000 bushels from Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn 95@97½ cents, and white mealing 97½@$1 00 ₩ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 85 to 87½ cts ₩ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present ; ; ; ; cow and clay sell at $1 15@$1 25 ₩ bushel, and $1 25@$1 35 for white ₩ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 12½@$1 15 ₩ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—There has been a tame market since our last review, and trade was confined to supply in the consumptive demand. The advices from the North and West report the market easier, but quotations without change. For North Carolina bacon the market continues steady at former figures, but as the supply is light, there is not much trading.

To day the quotations for meats are as follows:

North Carolina Bacon sells at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 11 @11½ cts. for shoulders, 13¼@13¾ cents for sides, and 17½@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10¾@10¾ cents for shoulders and 13¼@13¾ cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₩ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 18@19 cents ₩ lb.

COTTON YARNS. The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—The warm weather which has prevailed for several days past caused a material increase in receipts and a disposition of buyers to take more than were barely required for immediate wants. Quotations are 16 to 17 cents per dozen.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₩ lb for prime.

DRY GOODS—Trade in this line seems to have settled down into its usual state of Summer dullness.—Buyers who have come to market now are the exception and not the rule, and most of the moderate business which at present exists is done upon orders through commercial travelers. The condition of the market for cotton fabrics is quite steady, there being a fair distribution of light Summer fabrics, of dress goods and plain brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings. Desirable styles of prints are not in excessive supply and prices are well sustained, and there are few of the undesireable styles on the market. In wooled goods there is no movement except in jeans, which continue to sell well, but not in large lots.

FERTILIZERS—The following are the ruling prces:

Soluable Pacific $48, cash, $55 time; Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $53, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $65 time.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

June 16—Stmr D Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Benefactor, Wood, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Annie G Midyett, Rollins, Hyde Co, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,500 bushels corn.

Schr Mary E VanCleaf, Thorndyke, Rockport, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Nettie Walker, Drew, New York, Northrop & Cumming.

Brig Suwanee, Foster, Philadelphia, Northrop & Cumming.

(Br) Brig Magalla, Rouse, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Charles, Ireland, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,832 bushels corn.

Schr Dione, Dutch, Belfast, Me., B F Mitchell & Son, with 400 bales Eastern hay.

Schr Carrie, Roberts, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co, with 1,800 bushels corn.

Schr Ada, Willis, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co, with 1,988½ bushels corn.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Brig Atlantic, Havlar, Hamburg, E Peschau & Wertermann.

Schr Rebecca, Nelson, Hyde Co, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,052 bushels corn.

Schr William, Davis, Hyde Co, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,000 bushels corn.

CLEARED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

(Br) Brigantine Elgin, Baxter, Granton, Alex Sprunt & Son.

June 14—Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

German Brig Freude, Braun, London, Williams & Murchison.

German Brig Von Roon, Meentzen, Bremen, G G Barker & Co.

Brig Annie Gardner, Havener, Georgetown, Demarara, E Kidder & Son.

Schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

June 16—Steamer D Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—698 bbls rosin, 10 do oil, 92 do tar, 21 cases tar, 12 bales yarn, 15 do sheeting, 87 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls pitch, 16 do cabbages, 1 bale wool, 23 bales cotton, 2 cases furs, 60,237 feet lumber, 1,056 bushels peanuts, 15 pkgs mdse.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—670 bbls rosin, 13 bales yarn, 44 bbls crude turpentine, 199 casks spirts turpentine, 54 bales cotton, 22 cases tar, 5 cases spirts turpentine, 75 bush peanuts, 7 bales yarn, 157 bbls tar, 70 bbls pitch, 1 bale wool, 5 do paper stock, 2 bdls hides, 13 bales sheeting, 11 bbls cabbages, 2 pkgs mdse, 55,000 ft lumber, 3 hhds stems.

New York—Steamship Regulator—491 bbls rosin, 100 do crude turpentine, 100 do tar, 25 casks spirits turpentine, 85 bdls shooks, 1 bbl wine, 3 bales yarn, 150 bushels peanuts, 15 cases spirits turpentine, 3 bales wool, 5 pkgs mdse, 17 bales sheeting, 8 bdls and 8 boxes paper, 79 bales cotton.

Philadelphia—Schr John A Griffin—203,000 feet lumber,

FOREIGN.

Granton—(Br) Brigantine Elgin—3,252 bbls rosin.

London—German Brig Freude—1,500 casks spirits turpentine, 484 bbls rosin.

Bremen—German Brig Von Roon—500 casks spirits turpentine, 2,000 bbls rosin.

Georgetown, Demarara—Brig Annie Gardner—158,000 feet lumber, 25,000 feet flooring, 27,000 shingles.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Catawba County, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING Place will be open for Select Visitors 1st June. The Springs are situated 55 miles Northwest of Charlotte, 6 miles West of Salisbury, and 6 miles from Hickory Station, on the Western N. C. Railroad.

The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the health-restoring properties of their waters, render these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers.

The Mineral waters embrace Blue and White Sulphur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most extensively fitted up Watering place in the State—can accommodate 300 persons.

Good BAND OF MUSIC, Ten Pin Alley, Billiard Table, and a supply of ice.

Omnibus will be at Hickory Station, on the Western N. C. Railroad, for passengers on the arrival of every train.

Board $35 00 per month of 28 days—half price for children and servants, and a liberal deduction for families.

My postoffice is White Sulphur, N. C.

DR. E. O. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

june 17 144-1weodd&3ww.

THE PEE DEE HERALD.

Published every Wednesday at

WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY,

BY

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.

Has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country in North and South Carolina.

Advertisers will find it the best medium in either of the sister States for reaching the farmers, planters and merchants.

The extensive local advertising patronage exhibited in its columns is the best evidence of its large and influential circulation.

Specimen copies, with rates for advertising, sent free, postage paid, on application to the undersigned, either at Wadesboro or Wilmington.

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

General Market Reports

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 16—Noon—Cotton nominal; sales of 177 bales at 15¼c for uplands, and 15⅝c for Orleans. Flour firm. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn a shade firmer. Pork heavy at $19 70 to $19 90. Lard heavy; steam 13¾ to 13 7-16c. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 32c. Rosin steady at $1 75 to $1 80 for strained. Freights heavy.

Cotton—Futures opened weak, as follows: July, 15 15-16 to 15c; August, 15 1-32 to 15 1-13c; September, 14 15-16 to 14 31-32c; October, 14 9-16 to 14 11-15c.

Financial.

NEW YORK, June 16—6 P. M.—Money easy at 2½ to 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange weaker at $4 88. Gold dull at 117 to 17¼. Government Securities active and strong; new fives 18¼.—State Bonds quiet and strong.

Commercial.

Cotton dull; sales of 402 bales at 15¼ to 15⅝c; consolidated net receipts 8,176 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,254 bales; exports to France 2,149 bales. Flour less active for export demand, prices without decided change; Southern flour in fair inquiry; common to fair extra $5 to $5 90; good to choice do $5 85 to $8 25. Wheat dull, irregular and unsettled and 1 to 3c lower at $1 32 to $1 40 for Winter red Western; $1 40 do for State; $1 38 to $1 40½ for amber Western; $1 35 to $1 42 for white do. Corn opened firm and closed dull and heavy at 84 to 85c for steam Western mixed; 86 to 88c for sail do.; 70 to 74c for white do.—Coffee—Rio quiet and steady—cargoes quoted at 16 to 18⅞c in gold; job lots 16¼ to 19¾c in gold. Sugar quiet and scarcely so firm at 8½ to 8⅝c; fair to good refining; 8⅛c prime; 8⅛c for good to fair Muscovado. Molases dull and heavy at 42 to 58c for Porto Rico; 45 to 46 for Barbadoes; 45 to 50 for Demerara. Rice very quiet and without decided change of price.—Tallow firm at 8 13-16 to 8⅞c. Rosin dull at $1 75 to $1 80 for strained.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 32c. Pork lower; new $19 50 to $19 70. Lard irregular; prime steam 13 5-16to 13⅜c. Whisky steady at $1 20. Freights a shade firmer; cotton per sail 9-32; steam 5-16.

Cotton; net receipts 57 bales; gross receipts 955 bales. Futures closed barely steady, with sales of 35,800 bales, as follows: June, 14 31-32 to 14 1-15c; August 15 3-32c; September, 15c; October, 14 21-32c; November 14 17-32 to 14 9-16c; December, 14 9-16 to 14 19-32c; January, 14 27-32 to 14c; March, 15 1-32 to 15⅛c; April 15 5-16 to 15 11-32c; May, 15 9-16c.

BALTIMORE, June 16—6 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling 15⅛c; low middling 14⅝c; good ordinary 14c; gross receipts 66 bales; exports coastwise 75 bales; sales of 115 bales; sales to spinners 50 bales. Flour steady and firm; superfine $4 37 to $4 75. Wheat firm—Pennsylvania red $1 31 to $1 32; Maryland red $1 25 to $1 35; amber $1 37 to $1 38; white $1 30 to $1 38. Corn—Western strong; Southern white 85 to 87c; yellow 85c; Western mixed 85c. Oats dull; Southern at 69 to 77c. Rye dull. Lard dull; refined 15c. Coffee quiet and firm; ordinary to prime cargoes 16 to 18⅞c; jobbing lots 16¼ to 19⅛c. Whisky $1 20.

LOUISVILLE, June 15—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and weak; extra $4 50 to $5; extra family $5 25 to $5 75. Corn slow at 73 to 75c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork $20 to $20 25. Bacon—shoulders 9⅞c; clear rib 12¾ to 12⅞c; clear 13c; sugar-cured hams 13½ to 14c. Lard—tierce 15¼ to 15½c; keg 15¾ to 16c. Whisky $1 15. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 15—6P. M.—Flour firmer; family $5 30 to $5 40. Corn dull and declining at 71 to 73c. Pork lower at $19. Lard lower; steam 13½c; kettle 13⅞c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky active and firm $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, June 15—6 P. M.—Flour; low grades dull and weak; the high grades are held above buyers' views and there is little doing. Corn; No. 2 mixed 67 to 67½c. Whisky nominal. Pork; nothing doing—$19 75 to arrive. Bacon quiet, with only a limited jobbing demand.

AUGUSTA, June 15—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and very little doing; middling 14¾c; net receipts 18 bales; sales of 100 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 15—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾c; net receipts 48 bales; shipments 867 bales; sales of 450 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 16—6 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling 15c; net receipts 734 bales; sales of 817 bales.

MOBILE, June 16—6 P. M.—Cotton unchanged; middling 14½c; net receipts 13 bales; exports coastwise 8 bales; sales of 200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

PARIS, June 5—Noon.—Rentes 63f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—Noon—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 7½d; middling Orleans 7 11-16d; sales of 10,000 bales; 2,000 bales for speculation and export; to arrive ⅛d cheaper; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable July and August, 7⅜d.

Later—Cotton; sales to-day of shipments of new crop on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, 7⅛d.

Later—Cotton; sales of 5,600 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable June, 7 5-16d; sales on a basis of middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable June, 7½d; do., deliverable July, and August, 7½d.

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For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

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OUR VARIETIES.

CRISP MILK BUISCUIT,

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FRESH FAMILY SODA CRACKERS,

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ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN SAUCES, SPICES and PICKLES,

LAGEST STOCK AND

FINEST SELECTION OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

IN THE STATE.

CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,

5 & 7 North Front St.

June 17 144-tf

Bacon and Lard.

60 BOXES D. S. SIDES & SHOULDERS,
50 " Smoked " "

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

HAY, CORN, RICE AND MEAL.

100 BALES HAY,
2,000 bushels Corn,
50 bbls Rice,
500 bushels Water Ground Meal.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Sugar, Coffee & Flour.

50 BBLS. REFINED SUGAR.
5 hhds. Demarara "
150 bags Coffee,
700 bbls. Flour.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Powder and Fuse.

400 KEGS RIFLE, MINING and Blasting Powder,
10,000 feet Fuse.

For sale by
June 13 KERCHNER & CALDER BROS. 141

Reduction in Prices.

FAMILY SUPPLIES

Fresh this week,

Imported and Domestic,

At GEO. MYERS,

Preserved Ginger

AND SHAKER PRESERVES

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Cooked Corned Beef

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GENUINE.

At GEO. MYERS.

Best Butter

IN THE WORLD at 40 cents per pound.

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New Process

EMPIRE FLOUR. Notwithstanding the advance in Flour at reduced prices.

At GEO. MYERS.

Bottled Lager Bier.

BEST in the State at reduced prices, at

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CASES IMPORTED CLANTO at reduced prices, and one hundred thousand Segars,

At

GEO. MYERS,

11 & 13 South Front Street.

June 13 141

Bacon, Pork, Flour, Corn, etc.

75 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
50 Boxes D. S. Sides,
800 Bbls. Flour—all grades.
8,000 Bushels Prime White Corn.
100 Bbls. Refined Sugar,
100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
100 Bbls. S. H. Syrup,
100 Hhds. and bbls. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
300 Bales Prime N. R. Hay,
500 Bundles Hoop Iron,
250 Second Hand Spirit Casks,
50 Bbls. Rice,
100 Bbls. Glue,
200 Kegs Nails,
100 Boxes and half boxes Candles,
50 Boxes Lye,
25 Boxes Soda,
25 Boxes Potash,
50 Boxes Candy,
50 Boxes Soap,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
100 Gross Matches.

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Guano! Guano! Guano!

150 Tons Guanape Guano,
100 " Eureka "

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

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WARM SPRINGS

MADISON COUNTY,

Western North Carolina.

THESE SPRINGS are situated five miles from the Tennessee line, on the banks of the French Broad river, in the very midst of the highest ranges of mountains east of the Mississippi river, in a country generally known and truthfully called the Switzerland of America.

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS are unsurpassed by any watering place or summer resort in the country. The Baths consist of large pools of a *clear, powerful Mineral and Electric Water*, temperature 102 to 101 degrees Fahrenheit, which are wonderfully invigorating to all invalids, equalizing the circulation and stimulating the internal organs, and will, in most cases of Chronic and Sub-Acute Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Secondary Syphilis, Hepatic and Calculous Disorders, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases and many diseases peculiar to females, effect a speedy and radical cure. There is also a Cold Sulphur Spring near the Warm Springs, resembling very closely in temperature and color of deposit, the Yellow Sulphur Spring of Virginia, with a sulphurous odor much stronger. These Springs are easy of access from all Southern cities by all the lines of railroads converging into East Tennessee, via Augusta, Atlanta and Knoxville, to Morristown, East Tennessee, thence to Cumberland Gap and Charleston—railroad 40 miles to Wolf Creek—thence by stage 8 miles to the Spring, an easy and comfortable trip. Excursion Tickets are on sale in all the principal cities to and from these Springs at a great reduction on local rates.

Rates of Board, $40 Per Month, $12.50 Per Week, $2 Per Day.

Children and Colored Servants Half-Price.

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June 6 135-eodly&wly

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

Lumberton and Society Hill.

The *Robesonian* says: We learn that much interest is felt in certain localities in regard to the construction of a railroad connecting the points above named. The route suggested will be about twenty-eight miles in length, over a perfectly level country and through one of the richest farming sections to be found in the two States.

We have heard it said by parties acquainted with the proposed route that two points alone would ship at least 5,000 bales of cotton, while vast quantities of timber, tar, turpentine, fruit, &c., would find a way to market.

The Crops.

We are advised by persons who have visited the various sections of the State, that the crops are steadily improving, and that the condition described by our own correspondents in our commercial report of the 4th inst. was essentially correct.

In Cumberland the prospects for cotton and corn are very good; small grain fine and almost ready for the reaper. In Chatham the oats crop is not very good, stand being rather thin; cotton fair; corn fair. In Wake cotton looks astonishingly well, is about ten days behind last year; corn and oats fair; rye and wheat not quite an average. Johnston, all prospering well. Greene, crops very good. Wayne, an average. Duplin, improving steadily. The trucking business in Duplin' Wayne and Wilson has not been very profitable. The absence of all fruits is remarked upon as a complete failure in all sections mentioned. Heretofore we have always had some fruit in the worst seasons, but this year there is none. Altogether the outlook is satisfactory.

Wake Forest Commencement—Col. Waddell's Address.

In the Raleigh *News* we find a very interesting report of the Commencement Exercises at Wake Forest on Tuesday and Wednesday, the first and second days.

The reports from the different officials showed the Institution in a better financial condition than it has been at any time since the war. There were 91 matriculates during the session, one of whom was from Texas, one from Mississippi, and one from Tennessee, and two from Virginia, the remainder being from North Carolina.

On Tuesday night the Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Skinner delivered the annual sermon from the text, "Thy Kingdom come. Go preach the Gospel to every creature," and on Wednesday morning Hon. A. M. Waddell delivered the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies.

Col. Waddell congratulated the people of the South upon the revival of good feeling which was evident in every section of the country, as shown by the centennials of the present year. He reviewed briefly the history of the past ten years, the feeling of bitterness which has existed between the North and South, and expressed his great gratification at seeing these clouds disperse before the reunion under one common flag which has taken place this year at Lexington, at Concord and at Charlotte, which had been common theatres for the expression of joy at the national liberty achieved one hundred years ago. He could but see good results from these reunions, and he could not refrain from again congratulating the Southern people upon the better future which was in store for them as the dark clouds of oppression and misunderstanding were being swept away.

The speaker announced as his subject the great deep. He characterized the ocean as being divided in name but being one in fact, and as the grandest of material creation on our planet, an ever restless, ever moving body. He treated the vasty deep in a manner that evidenced his deep research into the misty lore of the past, while his description of the wild beauty and grandeur of a storm upon old ocean, the thunder of the waves and the roar of the waters, was truly eloquent.

He stated that the coast of North Carolina was warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other coast on the American continent, and said that every person who had never seen its beauties should not fail to embrace the first opportunity to witness the grandeur of "the great deep"—the bitter salt sea that sweetened the earth, the wonderful sea, the awful sea, the beautiful sea.

In conclusion, the speaker gave some good advice to the young men just leaving College and entering upon the great sea of life, warning them to beware of the breakers and storms which were constantly breaking over our heads.

County Commissioners.

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon; present Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Morris, Wagner and VanAmringe.

The matter relative to the township tax listing and assessment was taken up and thoroughly discussed, after which the following preamble and resolution was passed by the Board, to-wit:

WHEREAS, Messrs. T. M. Gardner, Jesse J. Cassidey, S. T. Potts and Anthony Howe, having been employed by this Board to inspect in person and value the real estate of Wilmington township, according to its actual and proper value, and render all accessible and possible information in regard to names of owners or supposed owners of all real estate not listed, having had ample time to hand in to this Board the necessary information,

And whereas, Messrs. Gardner and Cassidey having refused to do so unless a certain amount is appropriated by this Board,

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Board notify Messrs. Gardner, Cassidey, Potts and Howe that unless the said information is handed in by Tuesday, June 15th, 1875, this Board will at once proceed to employ other parties to furnish the desired information.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Board:

WHEREAS, It is ascertained that James C. Mann, during his term of office as Clerk of the Superior Court, has received moneys from time to time belonging to the county of New Hanover and which he has not accounted for as required by law,

Ordered, That the Chairman employ suitable clerical labor to examine the accounts of James C. Mann, late Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, and when the amount of his defalcation is ascertained that suits be immediately instituted against his bondsmen for the recovery of the amount due and owing to the county.

The Board adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MURDER.

A Colored Man Named Charles Jackson Murdered Yesterday Morning—Arrest of William Jackson alias C. P. Snow and James Burgess Charged with the Crime—Verdict of the Jury of Inquest.

The community was startled early yesterday morning by the report that a man had been murdered and that his dead body was then lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Market and South Water streets. Crowds flocked to the scene, and the avenues of approach were completely blocked so eagerly did the multitude, white and colored, press forward to the scene of horror. The unfortunate victim was a colored man, a well-known musician in this city, by the name of Charles Jackson, who depended on his musical efforts for a support. Coroner Hewlett was soon on the spot and by 7 o'clock a jury had been empanneled and were ready to enter upon their duties but because of the pressure of the crowd it was deemed advisable that the examination should take place elsewhere and the body of the deceased was therefore removed to his home on Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth streets, where the deceased, who was a married man, but without children, lived with his wife. At this point the inquest was held, and the following jurymen responded to their names:

D. E. Bunting, Foreman, David Cowan, colored, James Anderson, colored, Alfred Willis, Thomas C. Moore, Geo. W. Betts, colored, Sterling Salling, C. R. Jones, colored, W. Sullivan, G. E. Berden, Richard Recosta, colored, C. H. Strode.

A careful investigation was had when the following facts were elicited, as transcribed from the written testimony now in possession of the Coroner. A few facts must, however, be premised, as necessary to a proper understanding of this testimony. Ransom McMillan, Albert Thompson and Charles Jackson, all colored, with the former as leader, have composed a string band who were often employed for serenading purposes. They had been out on the street on Thursday night and between 11 and 12 o'clock they began to play in front of Mr. D. J. Gilbert's saloon, on South Front Street, where they found the two white men, William Jackson *alias* Caleb P. Snow, the night bar tender at that establishment, and James Burgess, and where the difficulty occurred. What took place there is best told in the words of the evidence, which is as follows:

Albert Thompson, colored, sworn. Identified the body. Saw him last coming out of Gilbert's bar. Went in there the first part of the night; played some; was invited by the barkeeper; took refreshments. After taking drinks we went on a serenade for his (Jackson's) benefit. Upon returning, walked into the bar and played. He treated us. Charles Jackson and Burgess had a dispute; shook fists at each other. The barkeeper got up and came in front of the bar and collared Charles Jackson, the deceased. They tusseled; deceased got towards the door, pursued by both Burgess and the barkeeper, Jackson. He ran from the door towards Market street. In about two minutes heard a pistol fire, after which Burgess and Jackson returned to the bar and found witness and Ransom McMillan. Came out of the bar at the barkeeper's request and found Charles Jackson lying in the street dead. Accused Burgess or Jackson of having committed the deed. They denied it.

Ransom McMillan having been sworn, identified the body and testified as follows: Between 11 and 12 o'clock we went to Mr. Gilbert's bar; we played outside; were invited in by the bar keeper; he asked us to drink, which we did; after taking our drink we went on a seranade for Mr. Jackson's benefit; came back to the bar, went in and were invited by Mr. Jackson to play a tune, after which Mr. Burgess and the deceased got into a quarrel inside of the room, each shaking fists at each other. The barkeeper came from behind the bar; he (Jackson) caught Charles Jackson (deceased) by the throat. After Charley Jackson got loose, he ran out of the bar room, pursued by Burgess and Jackson, (the barkeeper). In about two minutes, heard the report of a pistol; Burgess and Jackson returned; took our fiddles and started up street; found deceased (Charles Jackson) in the gutter on the corner of Market and Water streets; went back to bar; asked who shot deceased; said they did not know. I then called for a policeman.

Mr. James M. Cowan also testified that he heard the pistol shot while on Princess street; that he hurried down in that direction and found McMillan and Thompson at the corner of the alley near Gilbert's bar; that in reply to an inquiry from them he thought that the pistol shot was fired on Eagle Island, opposite the city; that at the request of Jackson, *alias* Snow, he had removed Burgess from the house on Jackson's assertion that he (Burgess) was drunk; that he walked with Burgess and the two colored musicians towards Market Dock, where the body of Jackson was found, lifeless, but still warm. At this point Burgess started off, but was arrested a few minutes afterwards near the Market, and taken to the guard house, where he is now confined.

Several policemen then went to Gilbert's saloon, but Jackson (or Snow) had fled.

Dr. D. M. Buie testified to the fact that there were two shots on Jackson, either of which was fatal. One of these entered under the chin and ranging upward was found, by the probe, to have lodged in the superior portion of the left lobe of the cerebellum; the other shot penetrated about two inches below the right shoulder and ranged across the body, passing through the auracles of the heart and lodging between one of the ribs and the skin on the left side, from which it was extracted. There was very little external hemorrhage, but the chest was filled with clotted blood.

The jury, after diligently inquiring into the cause of the death of the said Charles Jackson, rendered the following verdict: "That the said deceased came to his death from two pistol shot wounds, supposed to be at the hands of William Jackson, *alias* C. P. Snow, and James Burgess."

During the forenoon Jackson, *alias* Snow, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Morris at a house in the lower part of the city, not far from the cotton factory, and was taken to jail, escorted through the streets by an immense crowd of persons, white and black.

Burgess is still in the guard house and in the hands of the Mayor. A demand was made yesterday for the possession of his person, on an order of arrest issued by Coroner Hewlett, but Mayor Canaday refused to surrender him until he could have a hearing in his Court this morning; and there the matter rests now, so far as Burgess is concerned.

Jackson, *alias* Snow, came to this city about two years since and hails from Currituck county. He is said to have a wife and child now living somewhere in the Eastern part of the State. He is probably about 35 years of age, below the medium size and of rather stout build. Burgess, on the contrary, is somewhat above the middle height and rather slim in appearance. He came here, we understand, from Laurinburg, and has been at work in some one of the machine shops. Charles Jackson, the victim, was between 30 and 35 years of age, of medium height and strongly built. He was probably a powerful man.

One strange peculiarity connected with this affair is worthy of more than passing notice. Those who heard the report of the pistol generally agree in stating that they heard but one shot fired, although that shot was an unusually loud one while, at the same time, there were two deadly wounds on the body, and it is certain that they were inflicted by two different pistol shots. The only explanation is that the two shots must have been so close together as to make but one report.

For the Journal.

The Guardian Angel.

Messrs. Editors:—I have often doubted the existence of a "Guardian Angel hovering around us here," especially one taking cognizance of our earthly affairs; but after attending a few meetings of the County Commissioners of Pender, this doubt gives place to a strong belief that at least one of our honorable "board," Miles Armstrong, enjoys the watchful care of one, in the shape of one of Darwin's "slightly elevated monkeys."

Close by his seat as he sits in council, constantly by his side as he walks the streets, may be seen the veritable "Abe Archy Walker, Esq.," strutting with an air that would do honor to the "White House Smoker," with a face as brilliant as the "Aztec Children," and an air of transcendant importance, a fit pattern for the Bey of Tunis, and more watchful than the Eunuch that guards a "Turkish harem," of his sable companion's "acts official," or to protect his ear from the pollution of "Rebel" Democrat's insinuating tongues, more deadly and blighting than the "bohon Upas;" more chilling and baneful "to honest radicalism" than the dreaded "Simoons of Egypt," more hateful to weak official bonds than "Baquo's ghost" to vain Macbeth. Official bonds, alas; we have but three—the others we mourn like Rachel for her children, "because they are not." Watch him Walker, or he will yet have to vote for other Democrats who can give bonds. But, Walker, if I were a "learned counsel" I should advise your work be varied; to the pedagogue by day and a lecture for the Good Templars at night; it would do more good. Miles is a good-hearted man, works hard and earnestly for the poor, and those who want a few days to perfect their bonds, "ef I can git a second"

"Place me on Washington's wooden steps,
Where nothing but the "Board" and I
Can hear Miles Armstrong's "lucid speech,"
Then "Ramah" like let me laugh and cry"

Washington. PENDER.

From the Raleigh News.

Ex-President Davis and the University of North Carolina.

We have been moved with sorrow, not to say indignation, to see the intimation made in some State cotemporary that the trustees of our State University at a meeting to be held in this month, to choose a faculty for that institution propose in the discharge of that duty to discriminate in favor of North Carolinians. The University of North Carolina never attained its proud position of the period preceeding the war by the guidance of a policy so narrow. Amongst the four or five hundred students that enjoyed its advantages might be found some from nearly every Southern State. It is to be hoped that the trustees will so act as to bring to the University a speedy and permanent resuscitation upon a broad basis. It has been recently stated that the venerable ex-President of the lost Confederacy would probably have accepted the Presidency of a Texas College if it had been offered to him. Even if a position has already been tendered him as a matter of business the University of North Carolina can well afford to bid higher for the man who above all others in the Union could secure to it at once the greatest patronage. Is it too much to say that his name and services would be worth to such an institution ten thousand dollars a year? Mr. Davis is poor, however, and doubtless would, if at all, accept the position for a less salary, but it would be unworthy of North Carolinians to make a niggardly proposition for what would be worth a handsome sum. Twenty-five years of plodding and trimming under others would hardly do as much for Chapel Hill as one breath of the name and fame of the great Jefferson Davis. He belongs to no man or set of men. He is the countryman of us all. Endeared to us by the suffering which he has borne at an advanced age for the people he loves and who must love him in return. In his presence the petty jealousies and rivalries which ordinarily govern men will be forgotten and the University of North Carolinr would be raised into a higher and broader and more dignified and honorable career than can otherwise be attained. We respectfully suggest therefore to our worthy trustees of the University the name of the Hon. Jefferson Davis for the Presidency of that time honored institution.

Sampson Nominating Convention.

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Sampson county, met in Clinton on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1875.

The following gentlemen were appointed to call the different township meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in general convention at Clinton, to nominate candidates to represent the county of Sampson in the Constitutional Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September, A. D., 1875:

These Township Conventions are to be called on or before the last Saturday in June next.

Franklin Township Committee—Dr. J. B. Seavy, N. H. Fennell, Dr. Chales S. Kerr.

Lisbon Township Committee—A. J. Johnson, Haywood Boykin, Allen Blackburn.

Taylor's Bridge Township—Henry Mathis, P. H. Murphy, O. P. James.

Turkey Township Committee—L. R. Carroll, W. S. Mathis, Dr. Wm. I. Thompson.

Piney Grove Township Committee—Amos Royal, Jno. W. Giddens, W. A. Andress.

Hall's Township Committee—A. B. Parker, G. W. Hobbs, O. F. Herring.

Westbrooks Township Committee—Wm. Daughtery, G. R. Williams, W. H. Bryant.

Mingo Township Committee—Jesse Wilson, N. B. Barefoot, R. A. Drawhorn.

Dismal Township Committee—J. C. Williams, Jas. A. Aughtery, Robert Williams.

Little Coharie Township Committee—Thomas Bullard, Dr. P. H. Halliday, Murdoch White.

Hunnycutt's Township Committee—Jas. H. Turlington, Bluew Crumpler, Wiley Butler.

McDaniel's Township Committee—Miles P. Owens, H. S. Spill, Jno. C. Wright.

Clinton Township Committee—Owen Holmes, Everett Peterson, H. E. Royal.

Five delegates from each township. Delegates elected are requested to meet in Clinton on Saturday, the 3rd of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., A. D. 1875.

C. T. MURPHY, Chairman.

JOHN ASHFORD, Secretary.

The Duplin *Record*, Fayetteville *Gazette* and the Goldsboro *Messenger* will please copy and notice. d&w—td

STATE NEWS.

Commencement at Yadkin College June 17th.

The spelling bee mania has broken out in Wilson.

District Convention of Good Templars in Wilson next week.

The Democrats of Harnett county have nominated Mr. John Harrington for the Convention.

The Board of Directors of the N. C. Railroad have declared a dividend of six per cent. on its capital stock.

We learn from the Salem Press that tho Democrats of Stokes have nominated Mr. J. F. Hill for Convention.

Mr. Rufus Miller, formerly of Rowan, but for years past a resident of Illinois, has returned to his native heath.

Without some serious accident, says the Durham Plant, the yield of wheat will be a tremendous one for this country.

The Democrats of Randolph county have nominated Dr. J. M. Worth and Dr. B. Craven for delegates to the Convention.

The Democrats of Rockingham have nominated ex-Gov. Reid and J. Turner Morehead for the Convention. Well done Rockingham.

St. John's Day will be celebrated by the Masons of Granville county at the Orphan Asylum in Oxford. Several good speakers will be in attendance.

The Toisnot Transcript says that the mills belonging to Mr. Wiley Robins, near Nashville, were destroyed by fire one night last week. The mills were partly insured.

The Washington Echo says: We were shown an egg yesterday which measured 6¼ inches in circumference, 3¾ inches in length, and weighed 3½ ounces, and the hen was only an ordinary yard fowl.

The Winston Sentinel says: Mr. H. F. Schroder met with a serious accident last Sunday night, falling down stairs, breaking his collar bone and two ribs.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: Rev. F. H. Wood has returned to Wilson from the meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T., lately held at Bloomington, Illinois.

A new novel "A Question of Honor," by our talented author Christian Reid, (Miss Frances C. Fisher, of Salisbury) will soon be issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The Republicans of Lenoir county held their Convention on Saturday last, and nominated Col. R. W. King for delegate to the Convention. We understand that Capt. W. F. Loftin will probably be an independent Republican candidate.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: An extra term of Halifax Superior Court will begin on Monday next. On Thursday of that week Elias Powell, charged with the murder of D. Cohen, at Whitaker's, some weeks ago, will be put on trial. The accused was indicted in Edgecombe, but the trial was transferred to Halifax.

Mr. W. L. Rose, of Wadesboro, as we learn from the Wadesboro Herald, has perfected and received a patent for a very useful and valuable invention. It is a bale tie—very simple, ingeniously contrived and perfect in its workings. The best mechanics have examined it, and pronounce it without fault.

The Commencement exercises of Peace Institute, in Raleigh, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th June. The Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will deliver the Annual Address, and from the reputation of this eminent divine, we are sure the people have a rich treat in store for them.

There is now under argument before the Supreme Court a case which is interesting in many points, says the Raleigh News, especially so in defining the valadity of acts performed under the appointment of a Judge, himself declared to be wrongfully in possession of his seat.

It is the case of Robt. Norfleet vs. Staton, from Edgecombe.

John Norfleet was duly elected Clerk of the Superior Court of Edgecombe; after holding his office for a time, he resigned, and Judge Moore and Mr. Hilliard were competitors for the office of Judge. The last was declared elected, and was commissioned as Judge, and by the virtue of his powers he appointed the defendant in this case, Mr. Staton, as Clerk of the Superior Court in the place of Mr. Norfleet.

Afterwards the Supreme Court decided that Judge Moore was entitled to hold his seat for the time to which his predecessor, Jones, had been elected. Judge Hilliard therefore vacated the office. But Mr. Staton retains possession of the Clerkship to which he had been appointed by the Judge whose tenure of office had been declared illegal.

Mr. Robert Norfleet now brings suit not only to recover the office, but also all the emoluments which have accured during its possession by Mr. Staton.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. W. M. Pippen in our office on yesterday, says the Raleigh Agricultural Journal. He informs us that the crops in Edgecombe are very promising. The stand of cotton is good and clear of grass. Corn is fair and will be above the usual quantity made. Oats has suffered from cold and drouth. Rain would bring them out and give us three-fourths of a crop. Clover we are growing with attention and it looks well. Fruit—there will be very few peaches and some apples. We have plums. Our farmers are all working well and are in fair spirits. Stock is looking better than usual. Corn and fodder are abundant and cheap with comparison to previous years. Mr. Pippen only speaks for Tarboro and vicinity.

The following cases were considered by the Supreme Court on Friday:

G. L. Wilkins vs. Battle Bryan, from Edgecombe. Argued. George Howard and J. M. Perry for plaintiff. No counsel for defendant.

State on rel. James A. Barnes vs. Wm. G. Lewis from Edgecombe. Argued. Howard & Perry and Dorsey Battle for plaintiff. Battle & Son and William Johnston for defendant.

Mary B. Day vs. George Howard *et. al.*, from Edgecombe. Argued. J. B. Batchelor for plaintiff and J. M. Perry and Jno. L. Bridgers, Jr., for defendants.

State vs. Bird Bishop, from Bertie. Argued. Attorney-General and Gilliam & Pruden for State and W. W. Peebles for defendant.

State and Robert Norfleet vs. H. L. Staton, Jr., from Edgecombe. Argued. Fowle and Johnson for plaintiff, and Howard & Perry, Jno. L. Bridgers. Jr., and Smith & Strong for plaintiff.

A Massachusetts paper remarks that there is a very plain moral to the story of the drowning of young Cameron, of the Trinity University crew, and that is that no man should venture to row in a "shell" who cannot swim. Nothing is easier than to upset one of these delicate crafts, as we know by sad and damp experience, and a rowing man is sure to have a chance, sooner or later, to utilize his ability to swim.

S. J. Safford, a very prominent citizen of Selma, Ala., died in that city yesterday. He was for several years President on the State Press Association, and formerly editor of the Daily Times.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GOTHAM

ANOTHER TALE OF HORROR.

THE STEAMSHIP VICKSBURG SUNK AT SEA.

TRUE BILLS FOUND AGAINST CLAFLIN & CO. FOR SMUGGLING SILKS.

NEW YORK, June 10—Night—Capt. Cooper, of the steamer State of Georgia, which arrived here this morning, makes the following statement:

June 5th, latitude 46 degrees and 34 minutes North, longitude 47 degrees and 58 minutes West, had light breezes from the Northwest and hazy weather. There were numerous icebergs and large quantities of floe ice in sight.—At 11:30 A. M. discovered a ship's boat with sails set on port bow. I made immediately for her and she proved to be boat No. 1 of the steamer Vicksburg, of Liverpool, belonging to the Dominion line and commanded by Capt. Bennet. There were five men in her and in a very exhausted state, and their feet and legs were much swollen, so much so that their boats had to be cut from their feet. I at once took them with their boat on board and put the men into the hospital under the surgeon's charge. They are still suffering from their great exposure to the wet and cold but are recovering as fast as could be expected.

Their names are James Crawley, of London, mate, aged 25, Thos. O'Brien, of Liverpool, seaman, aged 25, Patrick Grogan, John Williams and Jonas Wilkinson. Crawley makes the following statement; We left Quebec, May 27th, with ship's crew of 60 men all told, and 8 saloon passengers, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies, and about 20 in the steerage, of whom 4 were females. The weather was fine until 9 o'clock Sunday evening, May 30th, when we fell in with a field of ice and was soon surrounded by it. The ship was stopped until daylight when we proceeded again with but little ice in sight. At 9:30, P. M., Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail; the ship was stopped amongst heavy ice and headed to the south when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At 12, M., at half speed, we struck the ice. The engines were immediately reversed and he ship struck heavily aft on the port quarter carrying away the fans of the propeller and a hole was knocked through the plates on that quarter through which came a great deal of water. Got a sail over and stopped the hole up so that but little water came in. All hands were employed in heaving the cargo overboard. The second officer and myself were taken from the cargo to clear away the boats. This was about 6 o'clock on Tuesday, June 1st. The Captain ordered forward wells to be sounded and six inches of water was found, the after steerage then being full of water. The main hold wells were then sounded and five feet and a half of water was found. The Captain called me on the bridge and told me not to mind the boats, and then called everybody aft and told them to have no fears as he could take the ship to St. Johns, N. F. It was then discovered that the fires in the engine room were drowned out, and the Captain then gave orders to launch the boats with their respective crews and told them to mind that the distance from St. Johns was 120 miles, N. W. I proceeded to launch No. 1, which was my boat, and it was capsized in lowering, losing my chronometer, watch, charts, rudder and part of our provisions.

She was full of water. O'Brien and I bailed her partially out, when Grogan, Wilkinson and Williams jumped in; we could not hang on to the ship owing to the sea on, and ice abreast., O'Brien saw the Captain standing on the bridge, beckoning the boat back, we having drifted about 150 yards from the ship. We saw the second officer's boat lowered all clear, with nine hands and himself in her; she came round the bow and pulled to the windward about 60 yards. The ship sunk at about 10 o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her chocks, with the chief officer and about 30 people in her. She got clear and pulled to the windward. O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the Captain and some persons floating on a bale of hay amongst the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half full of water and ice, we were not able to do so. We shipped our mast and kept company with the other boats about two hours and then lost sight of them to the westward. We decided then to steer clear of ice. Hove boat to with an oar and bucket as a drag, till daylight on Wednesday morning. We had in the boat about three gallons of water and forty pounds of raw beef, fourteen pounds of bread wet with salt water and a compass, which did not fall out when the boat capsized. Again we put sail on the boat and steered South, the wind blowing from the northward and westward all throughout the scene, and it was bitterly cold. About 4 P. M. hauled the boat's head to the northeast till Thursday morning, then tacked to westward till about 3 p. m. and again laid to with the drag till 9 in the evening, when we took in the drag and made sail and stood to the northeast till Friday morning. At daylight tacked to southwest till midday, tacked again to the northeast till Saturday about half past 10, when we sighted the State of Georgia and we again put out oars and pulled away dead to windward till she picked us up, I think that forty odd people with the Captain went down with the ship.—We had blankets in our boat for the three ladies and the stewardess which were lost when the boat was capsized. We saw no ladies in the chief's or second officer's boats.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day found an indictment against Horace B. Claflin, of the well known dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., and Wm. H. Talcott, silk buyer of the same firm, for complicity in the recent silk smuggling frauds. There are three indictments against Talcott, charging him with receiving and concealing smuggled silks. Three indictments against H. B. Claflin & Co., the first of which contained four counts charging them with concealing six cases of smuggled silk goods valued at $30,000, on the 21st of April, 1873. The second indictment contains sixteen counts, and charges them with at various times during the years 1872 and 1873, receiving and concealing quantities of valuable silks. The third indictment contains twenty-eight counts charging them with having received and sold large quantities of silks, well knowing them to have been imported into the United States contrary to law. The names of the members of the firm who are also indicted are as follows: H. B. Claflin, John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, Wm. D. Dunn, David Robinson and Wm. H. Talcott.

THE VICKSBURG.

MONTREAL, June 12—Noon—The following telegram has just been received:

ST. JOHN'S, NEW FOUNDLAND.

To David Torrance & Co., Montreal: Nine of the crew and three passengers of the Vicksburg were brought here by an American fisherman.

Signed,

STAFF, St. Johns.

The government has dispatched a steamer from Halifax in search of the missing boat.

The young trotting mare Volunteer, said to be valued at $12,000, was found in a pasture on Long Island with a leg fractured, and had to be shot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC REPORT

—OF A—

POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. HOUGE, Police Officer, Station 6, Boston Mass., May 9 1871.

Heartfelt Prayer.

ST. PAUL, Aug 22 1-64.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring humble servant,

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place.

B. P.

Make it Public.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I *know* VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it.

I am, &c, respectfully,
L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

may 27 126-4w

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

--$20--

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE

Premium Bond

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21 but he may receive

$100.000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5.000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent free of charge on application.

For Bonds and full information, address without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

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THE LAST CARGO OF PRIME

CUBA CLAYED MOLASSES

Is now offered to purchasers in Bright New Packages, both Hogsheads and Barrels, at lowest market rate

— ALSO —

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, Muscovado Sugar Drips, New Orleans Molasses
Bacon, Pork, Dry Salted Meats, Lard, Fish, Butter, and a full line of assorted Groceries.

All Kinds of Wines and Liquors

At the lowest market price to good customers!

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Corner of Dock and Front Streets.

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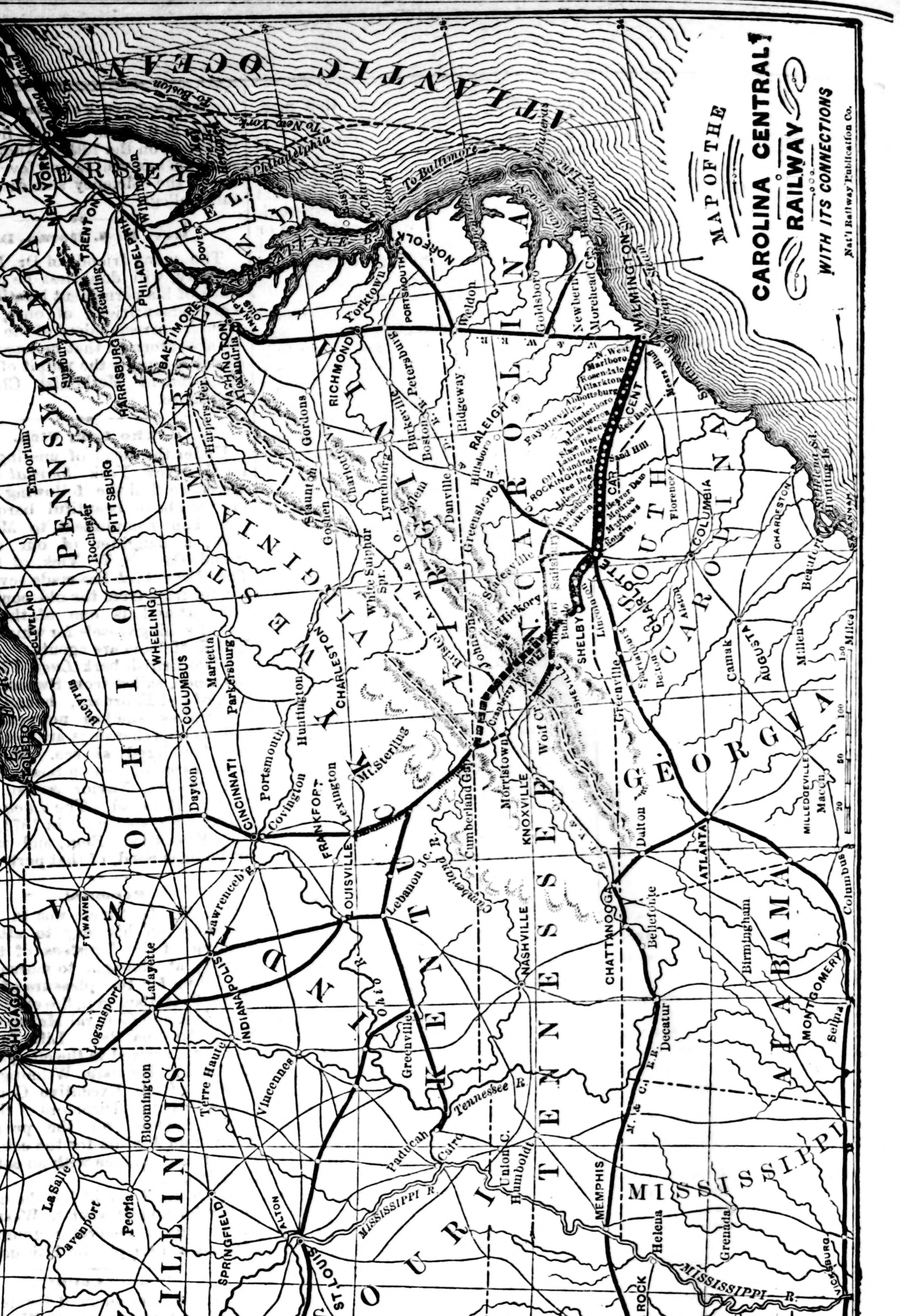
HAY,

EASTERN and N. R., Corn, Crack Corn, Oats, Provender, Meats, Canned Goods, Water Ground Meal, Flour, &c., &c.

For sale low by

GRANT & HINTON.

June 13 141



MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 4w

$20 Daily to Agents. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. M'FG CO., 300 Broadway, N Y 4w

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with Chromos. Send stamp, F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford Mass. 4w

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

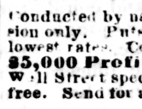
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$10 to $500 invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book explaining everything, and a copy of the Wall Street Review Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York 4w



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By Rev. J. E. CHAMBLISS, who from his personal writings (including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his Grand Achievements, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, Fruits, Minerals, Reptiles, Beasts, Savages, &c. 805 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $3 Rich in interest. Low in Price. Outsells everything. 3,000 first 3 weeks. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O. 4w

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first class makers, including Waters' at Extremely Low Prices for cash, during this month, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. The same to let.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Agents wanted.

A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. 4w

WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

Has established itself as a perfect regulator and SURE REMEDY for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretive-organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

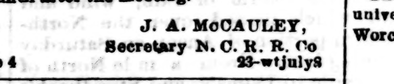
IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Wholesale Agents. 4w

$5 to $20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

may 25 124-d&wly

Notice.

North Carolina Rail Road Company,



SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., May 25, 1875.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Greensboro, N. C., on Thusday, July 8th, 1875, and the transfer Book of Stocks will be closed from May 31st, 1875, until after the meeting.

J. A. McCAULEY,
Secretary N. C. R. R. Co

june 4 23-wtjuly8

KEEP COOL.

ICE Plentiful and Cheap at the

NEW ICE HOUSE,

Dock, between Water and Front Sts

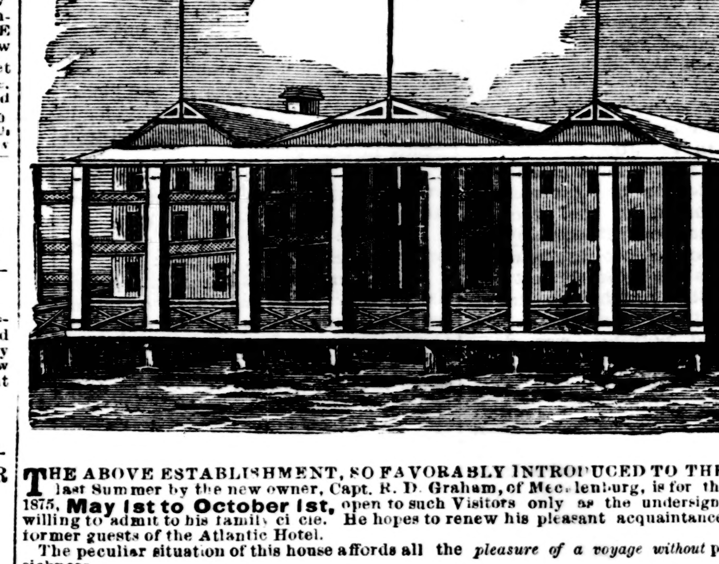
B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

may 14-w2m WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

A SEASIDE RESORT,

BEAUFORT, N. C.



THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last Summer by the new owner, Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, is for the season of 1875, **May 1st to October 1st,** open to such Visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasure of a voyage without* peril or sea-sickness.

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. *Surf* as good as any upon the coast.

The Music Hall and surrounding galleries added last year afford a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a brilliant court of Terpsichore at night.

All the games for exercise and amusement to be found at inland resorts, besides pleasure Boats, fast sailing and well managed, for

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS,

and visiting points of interest in the vicinity.

The choicest WINES and LIQUORS are to be had at the RESTAURANT of the undersigned.

Music Hall and Croquet Parks open to my visitors. Tickets required of other parties.

Aided by courteous assistants and a corps of polite and attentive servants, with ampler rooms and decided improvements recently made in the Culinary Department, the proprietor flatters himself that his BOARDING HOUSE, under the new regime, will be even more attractive to his select company than the Hotel was to the general public. Strict decorum will be rigidly enforced and the comfort of visitors *attentively* studied.

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

☞ Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price.

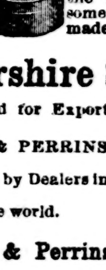
may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

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LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE,** in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

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MOSQUITO NETS,

LARGE AND SMALL RATTAN CHAIRS and Rockers, White and Checked Matting, Window Shades, Safes and Refrigerators, for SUMMER TRADE. For sale low by

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TRADE MARK Patented.

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

feb 14 39-9m

THE JAS. LEFFEL

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!



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Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as the Administrator upon the estate of the late William K. Price, of Wilmington, N. C., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said intestate to present them to the undersigned, on or before the 5th day of June, 1876, or this notice will be pleaded against them. And all persons indebted to the intestate will please make immediate payment.

RICHARD J. JONES, Adm'r.

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